

▼ UNION OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS ▼

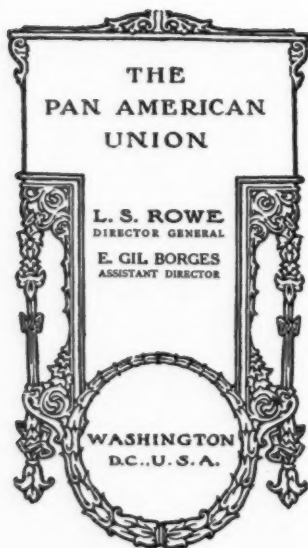
BULLETIN
OF THE
PAN AMERICAN
UNION

OCTOBER

1929



SEVENTEENTH AND B STREETS NW., WASHINGTON, D. C., U. S. A.
CABLE ADDRESS FOR UNION AND BULLETIN : : : "PAU," WASHINGTON



SUBSCRIPTION RATES FOR THE BULLETIN

English edition, in all countries of the Pan American Union, \$2.50 per year
Spanish edition, " " " " " " 2.00 "
Portuguese edition, " " " " " " 1.50 "

An **ADDITIONAL CHARGE** of 75 cents per year, on each edition, for
subscriptions in countries outside the Pan American Union.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
The New Minister of Honduras in Washington	969
Some Artistic Tendencies in South America	972
By Frances R. Grant, Vice President, Roerich Museum, New York.	
The New Port of Asuncion	983
Maté: An Important Brazilian Product	988
By C. R. Cameron, American consul in Sao Paulo, Brazil.	
The Guatemalan Postal Service	1006
By José Tibile Machado.	
Agricultural and Industrial Education in Haiti	1009
Trade of the United States with Latin America Fiscal Year 1928-29	1022
By Matilda Phillips, Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union.	
Pan American Union Notes	1024
International Treaties and Relations	1033
Bolivia-Paraguay—Dominican Republic—Peru—United States—Venezuela—Pan American Republics.	
Legislation	1034
Cuba—Guatemala.	
Agriculture	1036
Argentina—Brazil—Colombia—Guatemala—Haiti—Honduras—Peru—Uruguay.	
Industry and Commerce	1040
Argentina—Bolivia—Colombia—Cuba—Dominican Republic—Ecuador—Honduras—Paraguay—Peru—Venezuela.	
Communications and Transportations	1045
Brazil—Chile—Colombia—Costa Rica—Ecuador—Guatemala—Honduras—Peru—Uruguay—Venezuela.	
Labor and Public Works	1051
Cuba—Salvador.	
Population and Migration	1052
Chile—Peru—Uruguay.	
Economic and Financial Affairs	1055
Bolivia—Chile—Costa Rica—Dominican Republic—Guatemala—Panama—Paraguay—Salvador—Venezuela.	
Education and Fine Arts	1061
Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Cuba—Ecuador—Honduras—Mexico—Nicaragua—Paraguay—Peru—Salvador—United States—Uruguay.	
Social Welfare and Public Health	1067
Argentina—Brazil—Chile—Costa Rica—Cuba—Guatemala—Mexico—Salvador.	
Feminism	1073
Dominican Republic.	
General Notes	1073
Argentina—Uruguay—Venezuela.	
Subject Matter of Consular Reports	1075




SEÑOR DR. ERNESTO ARGUETA

The new Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Honduras near the United States

BULLETIN

OF THE PAN AMERICAN UNION



Vol. LXIII

OCTOBER, 1929

No. 10

THE NEW MINISTER OF HONDURAS IN WASH- INGTON ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

On August 22, 1929, His Excellency Dr. Ernesto Argueta presented to President Hoover at the White House his letters of credence as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Honduras near the Government of the United States.

On this notable occasion the President and the distinguished Honduran diplomat expressed their cordial satisfaction in the strong ties of friendship happily existing between the two countries. Doctor Argueta said in part:

. . . The reconciliation of the Honduran family with consequent social stability, the free exercise of the right of suffrage, the submission of political parties to the will of the majority, the peaceful transmission of the executive power, the consolidation and progressive extinction of our internal and foreign financial obligations with the resulting restoration of our credit, the decided encouragement given popular education, the development of a comprehensive plan of road building, and the growth in national revenues, together with their honest administration, are facts which prove that we are forging a real nationality with a structure and characteristics of its own. . . .

The peoples of the Western Hemisphere, although of different origin, are none the less so closely bound to one another by a community of interests and aspirations that it is safe to say that they are all evolving toward a common destiny. To you is reserved the glory of cementing between them ties of affection so strong and close as to render more and more effective the continental solidarity based on respect for the rights of all States and the recognition of their absolute juridical

equality. Therefore your presence at the head of this great Nation, which is to-day the center of world financial, political, and trade activities, recalls to us those memorable days in which international justice found its most striking expression in your noble and never-to-be-forgotten compatriot, the illustrious Mr. Cleveland. . . .

The President in reply extended a cordial welcome to the new representative of Honduras and added:

It was most gratifying to every friend of your country to learn of the peaceful and constitutional solution of the political questions with which the voters of your country had to deal in last year's elections. The orderly manner in which these questions were solved not only reflected credit upon the Government and the people of Honduras but was an encouragement to all who have at heart the progress of republican government in the American nations.

The distinguished diplomat, physician, and author, now Minister of Honduras in Washington, was born in the city of Juticalpa, Department of Olancho. After finishing his elementary and secondary studies he entered the University of Guatemala, from which he was graduated at the age of 23 with the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery. This profession he has practiced for many years with great success. While still an undergraduate he had the honor of representing his university in the Third Central American Student Congress held in Nicaragua in 1903.

In the course of his career Doctor Argueta has held various professorships in the Central University of Tegucigalpa, and has been prominent in journalism as director or editor of several periodicals, including *La Regeneración*, *El Combate*, *Patria*, and *Bandera Roja*. He has also served as member of the board of directors of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Honduras, president of *La Juventud Médica*, charter member of the Superior Council of Public Health, president of the Federal League of Central American Students, president of *La Regeneración*, president of the Central Unionist Committee in 1917, and founder of the Commissions for National Progress, now established throughout Honduras.

Doctor Argueta's ability has also found expression in the authorship of several pamphlets, some scientific and others of a political or administrative nature. *Olancho y su Progreso* is perhaps his outstanding work, best revealing his talents as a statesman through the lofty ideas there expressed regarding the most effective means for improving the lot of nations through the recognition and safeguarding of their rights. The new minister is a member of several learned societies, including the Scientific and Literary Academy of Honduras, the Ateneos of Honduras, Salvador, and Guatemala, and the International Geographical and Historical Society of Paris. It should be added that the Honduran sanitary code now in force is his work.

So much with regard to his intellectual achievements and distinctions. In the field of public service Doctor Argueta has filled posts ranging from mayor of the capital to Secretary of Public Instruction, deputy in the National Constitutional Assembly of 1908, president of the International Central American Office, and minister plenipotentiary of Honduras in Guatemala. In all these posts he left the imprint of his patriotism and talent. During the last political campaign, Doctor Argueta was the most important political leader after Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres, now President of Honduras.

The BULLETIN of the Pan American Union takes pleasure in welcoming the new diplomatic representative of Honduras in the United States, at the same time wishing him success in his mission and a pleasant residence in Washington.



SOME ARTISTIC TENDENCIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

By FRANCES R. GRANT

Vice President, Roerich Museum, New York

THERE are certain moments in the artistic history of countries when the elements of their culture seem to be arraying themselves into a definite future design. To the observer such moments are perhaps the most vivid and unforgettable—the most fraught with possibilities and interest.

It is for this reason, perhaps, that my recent artistic mission to South America has made me so profoundly enthusiastic, so thoroughly convinced of the united cultural destiny of the two Americas. I have been left with the impression that a splendid fire is being kindled and that already one may sense an artistic movement of dynamic proportions. And there is no greater gratification than this—the discovery of a creative unrest which will yield its eventual harvest, the “adventure of a soul among masterpieces,” as Anatole France has called it.

Perhaps it would not be amiss to say something of the mission which took me to South America. Since their foundation the Roerich Museum of New York and its affiliated institutions have aimed to serve the cause of better human relations through artistic and cultural understanding—an aim superbly exemplified by the achievements of Nicholas Roerich. It is this purpose that has inspired the institutions to sponsor the Roerich Central Asiatic Expedition and numerous other international artistic quests, which have brought gratifying and vindicating results. Believing that the relations of North and South America must be interwoven with mutual cultural appreciation and that the lasting friendship of the two continents can be cemented by artistic intercourse, the trustees of the Roerich Museum delegated me to visit South America, with the hope of inaugurating a project of cultural interchange and of creating plans for artistic intercourse. Through the Corona Mundi, international art center of the Roerich Museum, it was hoped also to plan for an interchange of exhibitions, and the master institute of Roerich Museum sought to arrange scholarships and an exchange of students. In view of the erection this year of the new Roerich Museum Building, the period for my trip was limited, and hence the visit was of a preliminary nature.

However, as a native of New Mexico I was fortified by a sufficient knowledge of the language and by a decided sympathy with and appreciation of Hispanic-American culture. And hence, despite the brevity of my voyage, I had the opportunity of touching widely varying phases of South America's creative life. And in my forthcoming trip next spring, when the Roerich Museum hopes definitely to inaugurate the artistic interchange which was happily arranged through the enthusiastic response given my mission, I anticipate touching those countries which have not as yet been visited, as well as additional phases of artistic life.

In discussing present artistic currents we can not separate North and South America completely—there is truly only a Pan America. For the upward-surfing tide of art, so apparent in the northern continent, is equally felt in the southern. And this is not strange, because the nations of South America, no less than those of North America, have been passing through a tremendous formative process, a great period of construction. As with us, the superb experiment of the mixing of peoples is yielding new dynamic racial elements. North and South America are one in their youth, their virility—and in their artistic life they supplement each other to a remarkable extent. There is no doubt but that the decisiveness, the dynamism of our own creative life, will find its splendid counterpart in the poesy, the aspiration, and the extraordinary cultural intuitions of South America.

In discussing the artistic ferment of South America I shall outline as closely as possible the route of my journey, which followed the trail of President Hoover in that continent—down the west coast from Peru to Chile and across the Andes to Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil. Other interesting countries had to be omitted until my subsequent trip. Taking these five great Republics, I will survey them each briefly in turn.

Despite the austerity of its approach—so reminiscent of the coast of Corsica—Peru has a seductive beauty, which makes its remembrance an especially happy one. No one who has visited Peru can fail to sense the breath of its past. It has a soil enriched by centuries of cultivation, and the new flower of its culture is therefore growing up with an added beauty.

In the upward trend of South America's creative movement, its indigenous culture, the product of centuries of ancient life, is of vital importance. In this regard Peru holds one of the distinctive places in the life of the Americas and its ancient traditions will provide a never-ending treasure. Of primary importance in the artistic life of Peru is the Archaeological Museum in Lima, under the inspired direction of Dr. Julio Tello, an institution which not only gives Peruvians just cause for pride in their past but offers a foundation for the future.

Peru has this contribution to offer in the creative history of America—its past is one of the most eloquent expressions of beauty to be found on the American Continents. A vast part of its population is sprung from the very people which produced this beauty, and one can not but feel that the rich and pregnant soil will again bring forth a new and vivid art. One of the greatest and most inspired champions of the rejuvenation of Peru's artistic history is, of course, Doctor Tello, a most distinguished and devoted educator.

Through his graciousness, I had the memorable privilege of witnessing several Indian dances in Tinaja, not far from Lima. On the plateau of the bleak steep mountain the Indians in their brilliant costumes performed the rituals of their dances. Reminiscent as they sometimes are of the mystical dedication of our own Pueblo Indian



Courtesy of Frances R. Grant

ANTHROPOMORPHIC FIGURES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MUSEUM, LIMA, PERU

rites, these dances possess also a melody of outline, a great lyricism. The haunting music, resounding its wistful pathos against the silence of the sands, was significant; one recognized the quality which is possessed by native Peruvian music of to-day, the utterance of a people whose past beckons them and whose artistic future must spring from this same longing and desire.¹ To see these dances is to experience the artistic gratification afforded by all folk arts and to feel the virginal strength which seems as fresh, as unsullied, as a new spring. Similarly, the magnificent art observed in the exhibits of the Archaeological Museum transmits the feeling of creative zest and of a real subtlety.

Peru also has a superb Hispanic past. No one who visits Lima can be insensible to the traditions of old Spain which linger echoing in her streets, in her old houses, in her superb cathedrals.

¹ See reference to Peruvian music under THE COUNSELLOR'S OFFICE, p. 1027.

It is essential to a discussion of the artistic upward movement of contemporary Peru to glance at its past, because to a great extent, the new in Peru is nurturing itself on the old. There is one exceedingly happy circumstance in Peru's artistic life—those who are able to sway the future of her creation have recognized the importance of her past and are taking measures to preserve and foster this exquisite demonstration of her spirit. President Leguía, whose enlightened attitude toward things of culture is stimulating artistic life in his country, should be congratulated on his solicitude for the monuments of his country.

Thus, in its art life, in its literature, in its music, Peruvian creation is searching out its traditions—the growth of a new culture is



Courtesy of Frances R. Grant

GROUP OF INDIAN MUSICIANS IN PERU

being rooted in the past. This attitude has its demonstration in such men as Señor Daniel Hernández, director of the Museum of Fine Arts and the School of Fine Arts, himself a distinguished artist. In the work of the students of the school is apparent his encouragement of appreciation and labor. This admirable attitude may also be seen in the work of the musicians as well; Doctor Gerdes, director of the National Conservatory, and Doctor González, director of the Philharmonic Society, both give evidence of their recognition of and adherence to the past.

One aspect of modern life which is destined in Peru, as in other parts of South America, to bring an important new impulse into cultural

life is the strength and ability of women. In Lima women are playing a rôle of growing importance in artistic development. "Entre Nous," one of the women's organizations of Lima, before which it was my privilege to lecture, is doing an admirable work in fostering cultural training among women, as are other centers. Such art critics and writers as Carlos Solari, Clodoalbo López Merino, Neito de Froylán, and others are adding an impetus to creative work.

Thus, upon her ancient soil, Peru is cultivating a new harvest. One feels her on the eve of a Renaissance of spirit, in which her ancient traditions will see fulfillment in a modern expression.

Although the past lingers also in Chile, it is the exuberance, the whole-heartedness, of her people which impress one. Chile transmits to the observer of her intellectual and cultural life a sense of eagerness and youthful virility. This trait I found everywhere—among her writers, her painters, her educators, her musicians. In connection with the official aspects of Chile's creative life tribute should be paid to President Ibáñez and to the Minister of Education, General Navarrete, who have given distinct encouragement to experiment, to new methods.

In visiting the artistic institutions of Chile one is most vividly aware of this same creative agitation. I met many of the young artists and saw their work, and also was happy to meet the brilliant director of art education, Señor García. A number of experiments in the modernization of the arts was in process. That there is a spiritual unrest in Chile and that experiments are going on is of prime importance.

In music there is also a specially happy movement. In the musicians who have already arrived in the United States, including Sofía del Campo, Claudio Arrau, and Rosita Renard, one may well see the great musical gift which distinguishes the Chilean people. This essentially fine musical fabric is apparent in the instruction at the Conservatory, which the young musician Carvajal is directing with great sensitiveness. Despite the short duration of his directorship, he has built up already an interesting institution which bids fair to make an important contribution to the musical life of the city.

One especially commendable aspect of Señor Carvajal's work—which might with excellent effect be adopted in North America—is the publication by the Conservatory of the works of national composers as well as the public performance of national works. The inauguration of this program will undoubtedly encourage the finest native possibilities.

Another fine aspect of Chile's creative future is that distinct importance is being given to the arts in the schools; in the secondary



Courtesy of Frances R. Grant

THE ATENEVO OF CHILE CELEBRATES ITS THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY

In this group at the recent anniversary celebration in Santiago of Chile's great literary organization appear, seated, from left to right: Carlos Silva Cruz, Roberto Huneus, Frances R. Grant, Samuel Lillo, and Margarita Zanelli. Standing: Marcial Molinas, L. A. Paz, J. Espinosa, R. Corbatán Melgarejo, Carlos Contreras, Alberto Mackenna, Diego Dublé Urrutia, F. Araneda Bravo, Ricardo Montaner Bello

schools which I visited I saw excellent work with a definite tendency to use indigenous art as its foundation.

Once again I must pay my tribute to the educators of Santiago—such enlightened men as Dr. Castro Oliveira, acting rector (president) of the University of Chile, at which I had the privilege of lecturing; Doctor Gálvez, of the School of Pedagogy; Dr. Samuel Lillo, a distinguished member of the Ateneo; and others who are teaching the gospel of liberality and inspiration to those around them. And no estimate of Chile's artistic life may be transmitted without some tribute to its women. Among them a new, vivid sense of national and educational consciousness has awakened, and its sensitizing influence is keenly felt. These include such women as Señora Inés Echeverría de Larraín, one of Chile's most eminent writers; Señora Elena Oliveira de Castro, who as president of the National Council of Women is providing excellent opportunities for the young students of Chile; Señora Amanda Labarca, and innumerable others who are contributing their cultural resources to their country with telling results.

Perhaps one of the most vital creative strongholds in Chile is the part which her younger men and women are playing in the upbuilding of her artistic life. This has lent to the new movement of

Chilean art a vitality which augurs well for its future. A whole-hearted and forceful impulse in art, in music, in literature promises inspirational creative movements of splendid proportions.

If less distinctly indigenous, the art of Argentina, so intensely productive in all fields, is distinguished by its universality and amazing catholicity. Industrial growth and prosperity have brought to Argentina opportunities for prodigious artistic strides. In addition, the possibilities of cosmopolitan intercourse have contributed sophistication and self-confidence to Argentina's creative life. It is for this reason, perhaps, that among Argentina's younger artists the trend of modernism is so definitely outlined and the spirit of experimentation is so distinctly felt.

Argentina's national creative consciousness has already produced a roster of eminent artists, men who have happily combined their cosmopolitan outlook with a national flavor. The works of Fader, of Gramajo Gutiérrez, of Policastro, Dr. Cupertino del Campo, and a host of other similarly gifted artists transmit this sense of synthesis, which has expressed itself equally in modern Argentine music and literature.

The magnificent creative bounty of Argentina's life is furthermore evinced by other attendant cultural forces which are an inalienable part of all artistic growths. For instance, one is immediately impressed by the organizations which have grown up to assist young artists and to afford opportunities for encouragement and outlets for their efforts. Among these should be mentioned the excellent *Amigos del Arte* (Friends of Art) whose exhibition gallery is open to the young creator, however unorthodox may be his creative expression. Under the sympathetic guidance of Señora Elena Sansinena de Elizalde, this gallery is having a stimulating effect on art and its appreciation in Buenos Aires. A similarly encouraging mission belongs to the Sociedad de la Peña, under Señor Germán de Elizalde, and other societies which are stimulating artist comradeships with excellent results. These bonds are affording courage to the modern painters, the musicians, the writers, and fortifying them for new achievements.

An attendant aspect of the artistic life of Argentina is the fact that the layman has begun to value art as a daily need. The fact that collectors and private collections are numerous is significant of the artistic ferment, significant of the new encouragement given to the artist in his own country. When the art of a country has become a necessity to the layman and when the beautification of the home is considered as a necessary ritual of life the presence of splendid and enlightening cultural forces is evident. For this reason it was an especially gratifying part of my visit to see the

private collections of Señor Barreto, whose superb museum of indigenous art is one of the most important in South America. A similar sense of appreciation of the artistic fabric of their country has inspired Señor Luis García-Lawson and Señor Justiniano Cásares to gather significant collections. That the modern young artist is not neglected is evident in collections such as that of Señor Anchorena, whose sensitive taste has happily done much to encourage his countrymen. Collectors are a true indication of the extent to which the artistic idea permeates everyday life. Hence the presence in Argen-

THE ARCHER

Sculpture by Troiano Troiani, of Argentina, which has been awarded prizes in exhibitions in Argentina and the United States



Courtesy of *Revista de Arquitectura*, Buenos Aires

tina of these disinterested collectors, as well as many others, is especially meaningful.

In addition to the aspects of Argentina's creative life which I have mentioned there are innumerable phases of her musical and dramatic world which are equally virile. Her educators—among them so distinguished and unforgettable a figure as Dr. Ricardo Rojas—as well as her composers and literati (of whom Doctor Rojas is also one) demonstrate that the sense of creative evolution is swiftly and forcefully in motion.



Photograph by A. E. Rodrigues. Courtesy of the United States Legation, Montevideo

MONUMENT TO THE GAUCHO, MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY

One of the best known works of the Uruguayan sculptor, Zorrilla de San Martín

This is true not only of Buenos Aires but of the outlying cities, and, therefore, it was an added pleasure to note the finely sympathetic attitude toward national art which such a city as Rosario is assuming through its Museum and Municipal Art Council.

Despite its proximity to Argentina, Uruguay has developed a completely individual creative life and one which has the respect of its South American neighbors. Indeed, Uruguay's artists have been happy emissaries of their country, as several of their inspired creations are to be seen in the other countries of South America. Uruguay has produced artists of great distinction, and despite the brevity of my visit there I was fortunate in meeting many of its rarely gifted writers and artists. A highly nationally conscious literature and philosophy has been produced, and such splendid figures as the elder and younger Zorrilla de San Martín—author and sculptor, respectively—Ercasty, Juana de Ibarbourou, Ernesto Laroché, Álvaro A. Araujo, Luisa Luisi, and others are making cultural history for their country.

With its intensely interesting racial admixtures, Brazil offers a fascinating field of study. If the vastness of her area has thus far prevented Brazil from completely coordinating her creative life, the colorful and amazing elements which will ultimately unite promise a rarely rich artistic bloom.

Brazil's colonial epoch, with its elaborate artistic heritage, provides its present life with a strong tradition of creation. The fact that modern Brazilians are aware of the beauty of this tradition in itself is highly encouraging and a stimulating interest of my trip was the fact that so many of Brazil's homes retain these collections of her past artistic output.

This great Portuguese heritage repeats itself also in the spirit of modern Brazilian creation, and there is a fine group of artists in Brazil who are fulfilling their native traditions with distinct inspiration. This includes the two Albuquerque, Doctor de Lima, head of the School of Arts, Rodolpho Bernardelli, Almeida Reis, and numerous others of equal distinction.

The great ethnographical resources of Brazil, which are constantly adding treasures to her museums, have their attendant stimulating effect upon her young people and students, and there is no doubt but that this will eventually be felt with greater force in her creative art.

Musically, Brazil has a depthless vitality. Already she has given to the musical world some eminent composers and virtuosi, such as Carlos Gomes and Guiomar Novaes, and there is no doubt that her yield in this field will be increasingly fruitful and increasingly gratifying.

To the United States, Brazil's creative life is of profound import because of the distinct sense of cultural contact which is felt in Brazil and which has been so greatly encouraged by the Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, long ambassador of the United States in Brazil, and by such educators as Dr. Carneiro Leão and Senhor Delgado de Carvalho. This outreaching of Brazil—especially its young people—to North America promises a closely united artistic future which can not fail to be mutually most beneficial.

A NATIVE FIGURE

Sculpture by Almeida Reis
in the National School of
Fine Arts, Rio de Janeiro,
Brazil



Courtesy of Frances R. Grant

Of the vital and onward-moving artistic impetus which is felt in South America these few notes which I have written are but the brief indication of one general impression: That each nation which I visited in South America is already beginning to speak its own virile and impelling artistic language, each distinct, yet each a necessary and significant contribution to the sum total of Pan American utterance. However varied these national creative expressions may be, it is certain that each nation is definitely moving forward, timing its

rhythm to the dynamism of creative progress and becoming part of the evolutionary march of the nation.

In the spontaneous and hearty response of every country which I visited to the plan of the Roerich Museum for artistic interest, I felt again the infallibility of art as a bridge of international friendships. In a mutual devotion to beauty and to the inspired creative aspirations of all peoples nations may attain a new unity, an impregnable and lasting friendship.

Of South America, no less than of North America, one may repeat what Roerich has said in his *Joy of Creation*:

In the history of human achievement America is a unique example of prodigious progress. Not bound by conventionalities and old forms, America has built its life with the powerful hands of toil. Naturally, the question of material existence and life had first to be settled. Then attention was turned toward problems of technical necessity and social life.

Having built the foundation of civilization, America began to aspire toward the firm establishment of cultural principles. Knowledge and beauty became imperative requirements in the life of the young country, and in most unexpected ways, meriting great admiration, grew the conquest of art and science. The quality of production now advances still higher and this is always a sign of the growth of national creative genius. The wide industrial growth is combined with the poesy of creation. Business life becomes enriched with the true friends of the human spirit—books and creations of art. All the steps of culture lead, as they should, beyond national limitations. And another sign of true culture is the fact that what is gained is not kept for personal use alone. The treasures of achievement are open to society as a whole.

An era of happy attainments is predestined for America. As everything is attracted toward a rapidly moving ship, so does the irresistible development of America draw to it all that is most fitting and most worthy.

THE NEW PORT OF ASUN- CION ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴ ∴

THE capital of Paraguay, founded in 1536 on the river of that name, has long been an important center of commerce through which travelers and cargo pass by water to and from river ports of Paraguay, Brazil, and Bolivia. Railroad connections with Argentina and Uruguay also serve the freight and passenger traffic from the River Plate.

The necessity for a new port has made itself felt for some time with the natural development of the country and the consequent increase in river traffic, the old port having ceased to meet present needs and



THE OLD PORT OF ASUNCION, PARAGUAY

The old piers, with a limited capacity of but four steamers, are now being replaced by modern docks to meet the requirements of the port.



Courtesy of Señor Don Pablo Max Ynsfran

IMPROVEMENT OF THE PORT OF ASUNCION

Recent photographs showing progress on the first section of the new port works



Courtesy of Señor Don Pablo Max Ynsfran

REBUILDING ASUNCION'S WATER FRONT

The new port works are to become the exclusive property of the Government when their cost has been paid, which it is estimated will require 11 years

the lack of facilities for the rapid embarkation and discharge of passengers and freight having resulted in high rates. To put an end to this unsatisfactory condition, the Paraguayan authorities contracted for the construction of the new port, which will undoubtedly be one of the best in South America, since it will be equipped with the most modern improvements. Payment for the work will be made from the proceeds of a small tax collected on imports and exports and will be completed in about 11 years, dating from the opening of the new section, which has been announced for October. The cost of the whole undertaking, which is in charge of a company organized with American capital, will be \$2,500,000.

The works, which will be of reinforced concrete wherever possible, will consist of roofed piers with a total length of 1,200 meters, electric cranes, narrow-gage railway lines for port service, ample landing places, etc. The accompanying views of the work at the stage reached last July give an idea of its proportions, while three photographs of the old port make an effective contrast. The new port of Asuncion, the construction of which is an undertaking of the first order, is at once a proof of the real and increasing progress of Paraguay and one of the factors which will accelerate this movement in the future.



Courtesy of Señor Don Pablo Max Ynsfran

CONSTRUCTION WORK AT ASUNCION

The length of the docks in the first section—2,000 feet—will be doubled on completion of the second section

MATÉ: AN IMPORTANT BRAZILIAN PRODUCT¹

By C. R. CAMERON,
American Consul, Sao Paulo, Brazil

MATÉ is the name given to the dried leaves of a genus of trees related to holly scattered widely throughout South America, the best species being found in the Parana River Valley. From them is prepared an infusion similar to that made from the ordinary tea of China, depending for its stimulating effect, indeed, upon the same organic compound. Recently an active maté propaganda has been undertaken and the product is being introduced into the United States, where it comes into direct competition with ordinary tea. . . . [The number of South Americans using maté is estimated at from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000.]

The following table shows the comparative importance of maté as an export from Brazil as a whole for the past five years:

Principal Brazilian exports in order of value, 1924-1928

Order of value	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
1.-----	Coffee.....	Coffee.....	Coffee.....	Coffee.....	Coffee.
2.-----	Hides.....	Rubber.....	Rubber.....	Cacao.....	Hides.
3.-----	Oil seeds.....	Cotton.....	Maté.....	Hides.....	Cacao.
4.-----	Cacao.....	Hides.....	Cacao.....	Rubber.....	Maté.
5.-----	Meat.....	Maté.....	Hides.....	Maté.....	Meat.
6.-----	Maté.....	Cacao.....	Oil seeds.....	Tobacco.....	Oil seeds.

Brazil has not yet developed commercial plantations of maté, practically all maté there produced being as yet obtained from the groves of trees occurring naturally in its territory. The country still has great reserves of maté forests. In 1925 the number of maté trees in the State of Parana was estimated at between 25,000,000 and 50,000,000, whereas Matto Grosso has maté forests (*herveas*) occupying 4,653,000 acres in the southeast, and unknown areas of inferior quality further north. This area of 4,653,000 acres is, naturally, not wholly covered with maté trees, but is the area of *herveas* rented by the State. The Argentine Territory of Misiones, however, is making

¹ Abridged from an extended report by Mr. Cameron. See also *In Yerba Maté Forests of South America*, Commodities of Commerce Series, No 4, Pan American Union.



MAP OF A PORTION OF SOUTH AMERICA, THE SHADED SECTION BEING THE AREA COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT IN MATÉ PRODUCTION

Maté of some variety is found throughout the greater part of South America, but commercially important forests occur only in southern Matto Grosso, central and western Parana, western Santa Catharina, and northwestern Rio Grande do Sul, all in Brazil; in eastern Paraguay; and in the Territory of Misiones and the northern part of the Province of Corrientes, Argentina.

every effort to develop its plantation maté. From the very beginning of South American history Brazilian maté has been sent to market via the River Plate. . . .

Maté belongs to the family *Aquifoliaceae* (the holly family) and to the genus *Ilex*. There are in Brazil about 60 species, and it was a long time before the best species of maté was determined, since about 20 species serve more or less satisfactorily for the beverage. How-

ever, it is now generally recognized that the species known as *Ilex Paraguariensis* (sometimes written *Ilex Paraguayensis*) is the most suitable for making the infusion, the term *congonha* being reserved for other species, now considered undesirable. . . .

Species of *Ilex* are widely distributed throughout the South American Continent, from Colombia to Argentina. *Ilex Paraguariensis* is found in the basin of the River Plate drainage system, from 18° south (Bolivia and Matto Grosso, Brazil), to about 30° south (northern Uruguay and Corrientes Province, Argentina), with occasional occurrences on the Atlantic seaboard. The present important commercial forests of *Ilex Paraguariensis*, however, are found in southern Matto Grosso, central and western Parana, western Santa Catharina, and northwestern Rio Grande do Sul, all in Brazil; and in eastern Paraguay, beginning about 60 miles east of the river of the same name. The maté from the Territory of Misiones, Argentina, now comes mostly from the plantations. The maté tree is not usually found along the great rivers within a belt which may vary from 10 to 30 miles wide, but prefers depressions in the foothills and mountains, relatively humid, and an altitude of from 1,500 to 2,500 feet above sea level. . . .

The opinions as to the good qualities of maté held by many persons who have investigated the product undoubtedly bespeak for maté a favorable consideration on the part of the consumers of ordinary tea. Indeed, maté, as set forth below, resembles tea very closely in its chemical content, in the method of preparing the beverage, and in the latter's gently stimulating effect upon the system. A comparatively greater quantity of maté leaves is used, however, than would be required of tea leaves for ordinary tea, a soup spoon of the maté leaves being usually employed for each cup of the beverage. However, if the leaves are finely broken, the quantity required is less. . . . It is useful to append here a table prepared by Gustav Peckolt showing the general average of important chemical constituents of green tea, black tea, coffee, and maté.

Principal chemical constituents of green and black tea, coffee, and maté, in grams per thousand

	Green tea	Black tea	Coffee	Maté
	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
Essential oil.....	7. 900	6. 000	0. 410	0. 010
Chlorophyll.....	22. 200	18. 140	13. 660	62. 000
Resins.....	22. 200	36. 400	13. 660	20. 690
Tannic substances.....	178. 000	128. 800	16. 390	12. 280
Theine or caffeine.....	4. 300	4. 600	2. 660	2. 510
Ashes.....	85. 600	54. 400	25. 610	38. 110
Water, cellulose, etc.....	175. 800	283. 200	174. 830	180. 000

In commenting on this table, Gustav Peckolt states that tea, coffee, and maté are quite similar in their chemical properties, maté most resembling coffee. He adds that from the chemical point of view the alkaloid found in maté is absolutely identical with that found in coffee, tea, guaraná, and kola.

HARVEST AND PREPARATION OF MATÉ

For China tea only the tender leaves and buds are used, whereas for maté the fully developed leaf is preferred. Both the health of the tree and the quality of the maté therefore demand that cutting should



Courtesy of C. R. Cameron

HARVESTING MATÉ

The grove in the illustration is a cultivated forest; that is, a natural grove with the underbrush kept down and often under pasture

not take place during the spring and summer, but be limited to the annual period of repose during the fall and winter; that is, to the six months from May to October. Leaves cut during these months contain in their maximum development the substances which give to the maté beverage its flavor, aroma, and other desirable qualities. The time of gathering maté from the public forests is now limited by law in both Parana and Santa Catharina to the period from May to October and in Matto Grosso from January to September, although extended by contract with the principal renter of its maté forests to the whole year, excepting the flowering season.

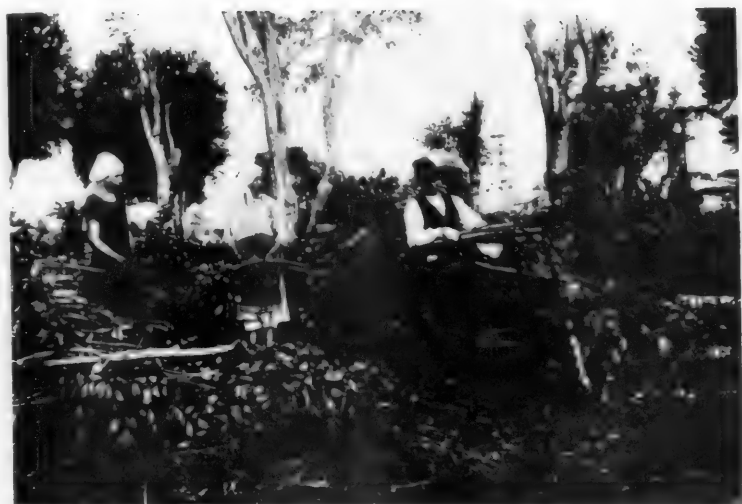
It has been proven in Parana that if the pruning or cutting, which constitutes the harvest, be carefully done, it may be repeated at

intervals of three years without permanent injury to the tree. In Misiones, Argentina, trees are cut each year, each two years, or each three years, in such a manner as to avoid injuring the tree, the aggregate returns being the same, whichever of the three methods is adopted. The triennial cutting, however, is thought to produce a superior grade of maté. Maté groves at Fazenda Rosas in Sao Matheus, Parana, have been subjected to a triennial cutting for the past 50 years, without apparent damage. Some of the Parana maté forests are included within privately controlled plantations or concessions, while most of the Matto Grosso maté area is leased to a single concessionaire, the Empreza Maté Laranjeira. However, practically all the maté in Parana is obtained from the forests on public land, and for the harvesting of these a Government license must be obtained.

A gang of *tarefeiros*, as the maté gatherers are called, engaged under the leadership of a foreman, explores through the forests until a *mancha*, or stand, of maté trees is discovered. The stand is also called *mina*, or mine, and the maté gatherers, *mineiros*, or miners. Since the maté is so frequently associated with the Parana pine, these towering sentinels of the forest are a welcome sight to the scouts cutting their way painfully through the heavy undergrowth. Once the stand of maté is located on public land, the necessary license is obtained from the local State authorities and a camp is established, which will sometimes serve as headquarters for several months while the near-by maté forest is harvested.

For the operation of cutting, the maté gatherer first cleans the tree of creepers and vines; then, ascending the trunk, he cuts off the smaller branches. Sometimes ladders or stepladders are used, especially in the privately owned groves. The cutting (*corte*, also called *poda*, pruning) is effected by means of a heavy knife or sickle, the stroke being delivered upward and outward. This produces on the severed branch a cut which is more or less protected from frost, rain, and the direct rays of the sun. The small leaf-bearing branches only should be cut, but it is easier to sever the branches near the trunk, and the longer stems, furthermore, are useful in the process of toasting. The temptation is, therefore, to cut off the larger branches and so permanently injure the tree. A certain number of leaves should, moreover, be left at the extremities of the larger branches to provide for the better recovery of the tree, these tufts being known as *bandoleiras*. . . . Leaves should not be harvested when damp, but should be cut when free of rain and dew, usually during the hours of sunshine, from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m.

To effect the *sapeco*, or toasting, a fire is built of wood which is preferably free from resin and oil, since the smoke from these substances would injuriously affect the leaves. Close on one side of this fire, in order to protect the operator at least partially from the heat,



Courtesy of C. R. Cameron

TOASTING THE MATÉ LEAVES



Courtesy of C. R. Cameron

BREAKING TWIGS FROM BRANCHES OF MATÉ

is built a barrier of logs a few feet high. To effect the toasting the operator stands behind the barrier, grasps the butt of the branches, and extends their leafy ends over the barrier, subjecting the green leaves to the direct action of the fire for a few seconds. The branches are continually turned over so as to permit the fire to act upon all the leaves uniformly, toasting but not burning them. The nature of this operation explains why the maté gatherers prefer to cut long branches. Properly toasted leaves preserve their green color even after they are completely dried. During the process of toasting the fresh leaves lose about one-third of their weight.

The short leaf-bearing branches are now broken off the longer branches which were of service only in the toasting, this process being known as *quebramento*, or breaking. The small branches, still bearing the toasted leaves, are then gathered into sheaves and transported to the place of drying, where, in the case of laborers doing piecework, the toasted and broken product is weighed. A day's labor is about 132 pounds.

When the drying takes place in the forest, as is usually the case in Brazil, the apparatus must necessarily be simple and constructed from the materials at hand, there being two principal systems of drying in vogue in Parana. The more primitive method utilizes the *carijó*, which is a platform of poles supported about 6½ feet above the ground on crotched sticks and protected by a roofing of some kind, usually of slabs, bamboo, and palm leaves, or canvas. Upon this platform the sheaves of broken maté are set close to one another, the leafy ends uppermost, and the bands loosened so as to permit the free penetration of the hot air. Fires are then built on the ground below in round holes 20 inches apart and watched carefully so as not to burn or singe the maté until the process is completed, usually in 12 or 24 hours. The fire should, of course, be as nearly smokeless as possible, and firewood producing much smoke or disagreeable odors is avoided. Under the best of conditions, however, maté dried in the *carijó* is discolored and smells of smoke. When the leaves are completely dried the maté is removed to a place near by known as the *cancha*, where the leaves are broken off.

The method of drying which utilizes the *barbacudá*, however, produces a better product and is rapidly succeeding the old *carijó* system, especially in the forests under private control where a permanent establishment for curing maté is advantageous. The *barbacudá* in its original form was the *tatuapê* of Paraguay, from which country it was adopted, and consists merely of a low dome made by planting poles in the ground and bending them over, or by arching poles over a low inclosure of any material, the whole being roofed as in the case of the *carijó*. The loose branches of the broken maté are then placed upon the top and sides of this dome-shaped structure so as to cover it com-

pletely and retain the hot air, conducted to the center of the *barbacudá* through a subterranean canal from the fire built below and some distance away. During the drying process, in order to assure uniform desiccation, the branches of maté are turned over by means of a long pole wielded by a workman perched on top who is known as the *uru* (literally, woodcock). From 5 to 15 hours are required to complete the process. The *barbacudá* produces more uniform and economical drying, eliminates the fire danger, and avoids smoking the maté as much as in the *carijó*.

The term *barbacudá* is also applied to the most modern establishments in which the lower part of the inclosure is frequently built of brick or tile and the upper part of boards. Sometimes the broken maté is placed on a sort of truck which is moved into the *barbacudá* for desiccation and thence to the *cancha* when the drying is completed, thus avoiding handling and the heavy loss of leaves thereby entailed. Still more modern installations have in some instances been constructed in which the whole process of toasting and drying is effected in the same apparatus by exposing the leaves first for a few seconds to a temperature of about 800° C., which is then reduced to 100° for the drying process. However, this ultra modern method has not yet been perfected in Brazil, and almost all the maté in the Brazilian market to-day is still subjected to the process of *sapeco* and dried in the *barbacudá* or some of its modifications.

The next process is threshing, separating the dried leaves from the twigs to which they still cling. This was originally effected by the process of *malhação*, or beating. It consists merely in placing the thoroughly dried product from the *barbacudá* on a *cancha*, or threshing floor, and beating it until the leaves were broken off. The *cancha* used among the Indians was simply the ground tramped and beaten hard, or the place which had been occupied by the fire, but later, in the interests of hygiene, the *cancha* was floored with a rawhide, with a canvas, or with planks. The beating is effected by heavy sticks with one sharp outer edge, thereby more efficiently separating the leaves. When the operation is finished the bare branches are removed, leaving a mass of broken leaves of all sizes mixed with twigs, bark, etc., called *maté cancheada*.

However, the modern method of removing the dry leaves from the branches is by a mechanical threshing known as *trituração*, or trituration. A circular *cancha* is constructed with a floor surrounded by a low parapet. To a rotating post in the center is attached the small end of a conical roller in which are set wide wooden teeth. The roller in turn is affixed to a sweep to the end of which is hitched a draft animal. As the animal moves around the *cancha* the roller operates upon the mass of leaves and branches placed on the floor, breaking off the leaves and small twigs. Sometimes the floor of the



Courtesy of C. R. Cameron

WEIGHING A SHEAF OF MATÉ



Courtesy of C. R. Cameron

MATÉ ON THE WAY TO THE BARBACUÁ

modern *cancha* is a grate through which pass the leaves as they are broken off, falling into a suitable receptacle prepared underneath, and occasionally the motive power is supplied by steam or water.

When the threshing process, either by beating or trituration, is finished the bare branches are removed and the remaining mass of broken leaves, twigs, etc., the maté *cancheada*, may be used to make the beverage, and, indeed, was originally so used without further preparation. However, the residue is composed of fragments of leaves of all sizes from dust up to pieces an inch or more in length, and, further, almost invariably contains numerous impurities such as sticks, charred leaves and wood, dust, etc. It is therefore usually subjected to a sifting process called *peneiração*, first with a coarse sieve or *peneira* of bamboo to remove the larger objects, and then with a fine sieve to remove the minute particles and dust. . . .

The crude maté improves much in aroma and flavor by aging for a few months. Formerly maté from the *cancha* was often sewed up as tightly as possible in freshly skinned hides which, drying and contracting, pressed the maté still more tightly together. In these containers it remained undergoing the seasoning process until it reached its destination and was consumed many months later. During recent years the seasoning process has apparently been much neglected in the case of Brazilian maté. The crude maté is placed in the deposit (called *noque*) erected near the *cancha*, consisting of a receptacle usually made of closely woven split bamboo on a platform of logs about a half meter above the ground, here to await sacking and transportation. In this receptacle, however, the maté should be well packed down and allowed to cure. It must, moreover, be carefully protected from the dampness, for maté readily absorbs water and moulds easily, but on the other hand, the receptacle must not be air-tight, for apparently a certain amount of air circulation is necessary for the proper seasoning. In Argentina it is recommended to let the maté season for six months in the deposit.

From this deposit the crude product is put in sacks of from 66 to 132 pounds and transported to the factories (*engenos* or *usinhas*) either in Brazil or Argentina, where it is prepared for consumption.

Maté *cancheada* was originally used for the infusion of the beverage, as has been said, but since commerce has long demanded a refined product, it is subjected to various further processes in factories now located, for the State of Paraná, principally at Curityba, the crude maté of Matto Grosso being almost all shipped to Argentina for preparation. As it absorbs moisture readily, it must be redessicated when it reaches the factory in order to make it proof against mould. For this purpose, moreover, smoke may be used for the purpose of imparting any desired flavor, and the further heating is said to make the principles of the

maté more active. It is also carefully sieved and passed through blowers, etc., in order to further purify it and separate it into grades as to size. For some grades it is ground fine, and if the maté be pure this is an advantage, since the essences are thereby more readily extracted in the brewing process. . . .

The manufacturing process, usually called *beneficiamento*, also involves blending, since the flavor and aroma vary in accordance with methods of toasting, drying, aging, etc., or according as it has come from the forest, from semicultivated trees, or from the plantations. Moreover, different geographical areas, as Misiones, Matto Grosso, Paraná, etc., produce distinctive qualities of maté. Argentina grants a lower rate of duty to crude maté, preferring that Brazilian maté be imported in that condition not only to make detection of impurities easier but to protect the Argentine manufacturing industry, and furnish it with forest maté for blending with the milder plantation product. Brands of maté are quite as significant as brands of coffee.

Until recently the commercial grades of maté were limited to fine (*fino*, i. e., finely powdered); medium fine (*entre fino*), for the *chimar-rão*, or beverage brewed in country style; and coarse (*grosso*) for use in the ordinary tea set, the larger leaves being preferable, as they will not pass through the strainers adapted to the use of ordinary tea. Now, however, maté is prepared especially for the consuming market, and there is a multitude of qualities, blends, and brands.

THE PLANTING OF MATÉ

Although the planting of maté was successfully undertaken by the Jesuits during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in the Brazilian State of Paraná, in the Territory of Misiones, Argentina, and in Paraguay, the practice was apparently given up with their expulsion. In 1820 the Frenchman Bompland again began planting in Santa Ana, Misiones, but was interrupted by political disturbances, and it is only since 1903 that maté cultivation has been carried on methodically in Misiones, where it now forms the principal industry. Some maté has also been planted in the Province of Corrientes, Argentina, just south of Misiones, and in Paraguay. In 1927 about 3,000,000 maté trees had been planted in Corrientes and in 1925 there were about 4,000,000 planted trees in Paraguay. As yet, however, maté planting is carried on only in a very small way in Brazil. According to the *Revista Yerbatera* (organ of the Argentine Association of Maté Planters) for March, 1929, the number of trees planted in Misiones at the end of 1928 was 22,785,855, covering about 56,800 acres and producing during the year 1928 about 39,270,000 pounds of maté.

One of the great difficulties in maté planting is to obtain seedlings. The seeds, being inclosed with a gelatinous covering and a stout

epidermis, sprout very slowly, and it was thought for a long time that they would germinate only after they had passed through the stomach of birds. The seeds, the size of a grain of black pepper, ripen in February or March. They are gathered as they become ripe, well soaked in water, crushed either with fingers or on a flat surface with a rolling-pin, and then washed thoroughly on a fine sieve and dried in the shade. In Brazil maté germination and planting has been attempted only in an experimental way in the vicinity of Curitiba, and also in Santa Cruz, Rio Grande do Sul, and in Iguape, Sao Paulo. A modern method of sprouting seed is to fill a box with successive layers of earth upon each of which seeds are scattered, the whole being well watered for seven or eight months. The box is then



Courtesy of C. R. Cameron

A BARBACUÁ, OR STRUCTURE FOR THE DRYING OF MATÉ

emptied out and the seeds separated and planted; they sprout in about a month. However, the seeds may be planted directly in seed beds, and this is apparently the accepted method in Argentina. Being so scattered on a very finely pulverized seed bed, they are covered with 2 or 3 centimeters of earth, packed down with a board, and irrigated with a sprinkler at least once a day, and oftener in dry weather, for nine months. If planted in March, the germination should be general in September and some seeds will continue to sprout until December.

Various methods, some involving the use of chemicals, have been employed in an endeavor to remove or soften the outer covering of the seeds and so hasten germination.

The young plants which have just sprouted in the seed beds must be carefully shaded, preferably by an arbor covering the bed, and when they have about six leaves they are transplanted to another nursery bed, also shaded, being placed some 4 to 12 inches apart, according to different authorities. However, the young plants may instead at the first transplanting be placed in little wicker baskets called *jacoazinhos*, employed also for coffee plants under similar circumstances. In any case, when the plants have attained a height of from 12 to 20 inches, they may be placed in their final position in the field. The more advanced plants which have been transplanted into baskets or the second bed up to the first of December may be set out in the field in the following May or June; that is, 15 or 16 months after the seed was planted. But it is recommended in Argentina that plants remain 18 months in the second bed. Opinion differs as to the proper distance between the trees in the field, varying at present from 6½ feet in a row with 13 feet between rows to 13 by 13 feet. The richer the soil the greater the distance between the trees.

In Brazil, in lieu of regular plantations as described above, the practice has grown up of merely assisting nature in the forming of maté forests. A suitable area on private land, preferably already having some maté trees and sprinkled with Parana pine which the maté so often accompanies in nature, is selected and cleared of everything except maté and pine. Within a few years, through the action of the birds which scatter the seeds, maté seedlings appear. Sometimes the process is hastened by the planting of young trees in the vacant places. The forests so formed are, of course, quite irregular and so do not lend themselves to cultivation. Usually, however, the brush is cut until grass covers the ground and the area is then kept clear through use as a pasture. This process is also applied with success to those maté forests which are becoming extinct through age or excess of pruning.

The young trees are pruned every year. Although the leaves cut off are saved, up to the third and preferably up to the fourth year the pruning is only for the purpose of causing the tree to grow in the proper form. During the fourth year it is the Argentine practice to harvest the tree, cutting off 70 to 80 per cent of the leaves, which produce about a pound of dried maté. From that time on the tree may be harvested every year, every second year, or every third year, the total production during a 3-year period being about the same in any case. . . . The leaves should be cut just before the heavy frost; that is, in May, since the leaves have then reached their full size and maturity, and, although the tree is an evergreen, the frosts would cause a certain number of leaves to fall and so be lost to the harvest.

The processes employed for the preparation of maté on the plantations are essentially the same as those already described as in use in

the Paraná maté forests. In Misiones, however, the employment of machinery is more common, and the toasting is regularly done by means of a wire cylinder rotating over a flame. Apparently, moreover, more attention is paid to aging or seasoning the crude maté before placing it on the market.

Due to the conditions of its preparation, plantation maté is probably cleaner and of more uniform grade than the forest product. There is much discussion as to what maté has the best aroma and taste, and it is undoubtedly true that the forest maté, like most wild products, has an aroma and taste different from those of the cultivated maté. Undoubtedly, also, these qualities are greatly influenced by the flame and smoke employed in toasting and drying maté. Moreover, the



Courtesy of C. R. Cameron

A WAGON TRAIN CONVEYING SACKED MATÉ TO A SHIPPING POINT

manner of applying these agents varies greatly. The advocates of forest maté claim that its qualities make it distinctly superior, and undoubtedly a large part of the maté-consuming population, accustomed to its flavor, is inclined to admit the claim. But the maté planters reply that even if the plantation maté is *different* it is not necessarily *inferior*, and that with time the maté drinkers will learn to like the plantation maté. At present, however, forest maté is regularly mixed with Argentine plantation maté in order to produce a blend the qualities of which will resemble those of the forest product.

The wild *Ilex Paraguariensis* tree of the forest sometimes reaches a height of 50 or 60 feet, with a correspondingly extensive leaf development so that one wild tree will sometimes produce 66 or 88 pounds of

dry leaves. Ordinarily, however, the production per tree is much less, although the average of forest trees is difficult to calculate owing to their great diversity of size, age, conditions, and development. Eighty-eight pounds of manufactured maté seems to be a maximum triennial production for forest maté trees, although a third of that amount is more common. The forest trees of Matto Grosso are said to run from 11 to 33 pounds at each cutting. In Misiones the planted trees of 10 years of age are estimated to produce 13 pounds per annum and to continue to increase their production as they grow older. However, the actual census of all maté production in Argentina, taken in 1928, showed that in 1927 1,566,023 planted trees in that country of more than 10 years of age produced at the rate of 7.7 pounds each. . . .

In his report for 1927 the Governor of the Territory of Misiones estimated that this territory would produce maté during the following six years as follows:

Year	Kilograms (2.2 pounds)
1928	20,000,000
1929	26,211,000
1930	34,812,000
1931	44,334,000
1932	54,465,000
1933	64,002,000

However, this estimate seems to have been optimistic, since the actual harvest for 1928 was about 17,850,000 kilograms.

COMMERCE

Brazil, Argentina, and Paraguay are the only countries producing maté on a commercial scale, and, on account of the heavy consumption in Argentina, only Brazil and Paraguay export the product in important quantities. In round numbers, Brazil produces annually 200,000 tons, exporting about 40 per cent to Argentina, Uruguay, and Chile. Argentina produces annually about 20,000 tons and imports about 100,000 tons from Brazil and Paraguay; Paraguay produces annually 12,000 or 15,000 tons, exporting rather more than half to Argentina.

For the purposes of reckoning the production of maté in Brazil, four States in all are considered, namely, Parana, Santa Catharina, Rio Grande do Sul, and Matto Grosso. There is, of course, a certain amount of maté produced in other States, such as Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes, but it is only in a very limited degree and for local consumption. The following data for 1922-1927 are taken from a report published in the Federal *Diario Oficial* of October 16, 1928, those for 1920-21 and 1921-22 being added from the Report of the Service of Agricultural Inspection and Encouragement of 1925. . . .

Production of maté in Brazil, by States, 1920-21 to 1926-27

Agricultural year	Parana	Santa Catharina	Rio Grande do Sul	Matto Grosso	Total
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
1920-21-----	62,000	15,000	171,000	12,000	260,000
1921-22-----	64,064	15,380	43,897	5,075	128,398
1922-23-----	65,000	16,650	99,240	11,790	192,680
1923-24-----	65,000	17,248	141,430	14,790	238,468
1924-25-----	68,250	18,000	120,000	15,000	221,250
1925-26-----	75,000	18,000	92,000	12,000	197,000
1926-27-----	72,000	17,000	88,000	10,000	187,000
Total, 7 years..	471,314	117,278	755,567	80,655	1,424,796
Average-----	67,317	16,754	107,938	11,572	203,542

The average crop of Brazil is, therefore, about 200,000 tons. The figures show that Rio Grande do Sul produces about half, but that State is not important as an exporter of maté.

The following table, compiled from official Brazilian statistics, gives the amount and value of exports of maté from Brazil for the years 1910 to 1928, inclusive. The table is as follows:

Total maté exports from Brazil, 1910-1928

Year	Amount	Value		Exchange rate
		Milreis	Dollars	
	<i>Kilos</i>			<i>Milreis per dollar</i>
1910-----	59,360,219	29,016:819	8,870,932	3.271
1911-----	61,834,446	29,785:020	9,657,918	3.084
1912-----	62,880,393	31,538:518	10,170,435	3.101
1913-----	65,843,383	35,576:252	10,997,296	3.235
1914-----	59,707,000	27,361:000	8,007,317	3.417
1915-----	76,351,918	35,967:682	8,874,336	4.053
1916-----	76,776,498	38,075:969	8,950,628	4.254
1917-----	65,430,926	33,971:265	8,497,065	3.998
1918-----	72,780,812	39,750:120	10,070,971	3.947
1919-----	90,199,619	52,512:416	13,761,116	3.816
1920-----	90,686,201	50,559:145	10,626,133	4.758
1921-----	71,898,862	43,436:502	5,585,969	7.776
1922-----	82,346,603	53,578:759	6,922,321	7.740
1923-----	87,647,776	55,117:968	5,609,400	9.826
1924-----	78,750,328	87,951:528	9,579,733	9.181
1925-----	86,754,953	107,517:530	12,932,106	8.314
1926-----	92,657,164	114,219:777	16,314,780	7.001
1927-----	91,092,172	109,921:439	12,997,687	8.457
1928-----	88,180,319	114,935:414	13,748,323	8.363

The following data as to production correspond to the agricultural year from July 1 to June 30, whereas exportation data are for the calendar year. However, for the purposes of comparison, the second of the two years combined to indicate the agricultural year is considered to correspond to the same calendar year; that is, the production of 1920-21 is compared with the exportation of 1921. This is not essentially inaccurate, inasmuch as the 1920-21 crop came on the market in 1921, and so on. The following table shows in metric tons the production of Brazil, the total exportation, and the balance remaining for consumption:

Brazilian maté production, exportation, and consumption, 1921 to 1927

Year	Production	Exportation	Balance for consumption
	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>	<i>Metric tons</i>
1921.....	260,000	71,899	188,101
1922.....	128,398	82,347	46,051
1923.....	192,680	87,648	105,032
1924.....	238,468	78,750	159,718
1925.....	221,250	86,755	134,495
1926.....	197,000	92,657	104,343
1927.....	187,000	91,092	95,908
Total, 7 years.....	1,424,796	591,148	833,648
Average.....	203,542	84,449	119,092

Of Brazil's average crop of 203,542 metric tons, therefore, 84,177 metric tons, or 42 per cent, is exported, and 119,366 metric tons, or 58 per cent, is consumed in the country. . . .

Leaving coffee out of consideration, the value of maté exported during recent years has averaged about 12 per cent of the nine next most important exports. . . .

Mate is exported in two qualities or grades—the crude, or *cancheada*, and the prepared, or *beneficiada*.

The desire of Argentina to import the crude maté, to be prepared in the factories of that country, and the lower rate of duty levied by Argentina on the crude product, are principally responsible for the increasing percentages of crude maté imported by that country.

The following table shows the destination of practically all the maté exported from Brazil. . . .

Quantity of maté exported by countries of destination, 1920 to 1927

Year	Argentina	Uruguay	Chile	Others	Total
	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>	<i>Kilograms</i>
1920.....	68,907,327	18,475,565	3,221,479	81,830	90,686,201
1921.....	47,726,367	21,118,713	2,992,541	61,241	71,898,862
1922.....	62,072,948	16,041,053	4,173,757	58,845	82,346,603
1923.....	63,018,013	20,005,422	4,506,958	117,383	87,647,776
1924.....	57,860,144	16,992,097	3,760,321	137,766	78,750,328
1925.....	65,635,677	15,938,549	5,090,733	89,994	86,754,953
1926.....	68,558,945	18,159,536	5,623,363	315,320	92,657,164
1927.....	68,869,961	17,524,349	4,640,348	57,314	91,092,172

An account of the maté industry in Brazil would not be complete without some mention of the Maté Laranjeira, the usual designation of the Argentine company which exploits the great maté forests of Matto Grosso. In 1882 Thomas Laranjeira, a Brazilian, obtained his first concession for the maté forests in the southeastern corner of Matto Grosso, which since the earliest colonial times has been famous for the quality of the maté there produced. Under various names, the same concern has retained the concession ever since, the present concessionaire being known as the Empreza Maté Laranjeira (Inc.), with headquarters in Buenos Aires. The present contract, which will expire on December 31, 1937, covers about 7,300 square miles. The company pays an annual rent of 475,000 milreis (\$57,000) plus an export tax of 1 milreis per arroba of 33 pounds of maté on a minimum annual exportation of 7,000,000 kilograms, thus producing an annual minimum of 466,667 milreis, making a total minimum annual payment of the company to the State of Matto Grosso of \$113,000. . . . The company has about \$5,000,000 invested in the State of Matto Grosso and employs approximately 5,000 Paraguayan laborers in harvesting and transporting the maté. The company operates its own river steamers on the western tributaries of the Parana, which afford transportation routes through the rented area. Practically all the maté is exported via the Parana River, and the company owns and operates its own railway, 37 miles long, around the great Sete Quedas (Iguassu) Falls on the western border of Parana. The maté so exported is in the crude (cancheada) form for elaboration in the company's factories in Argentina.

THE GUATEMALAN POSTAL SERVICE ∴

By JOSÉ TIBLE MACHADO

THE Guatemalan Postal Service may be said to have first been placed upon an efficient basis about 1871. The Government which took office at that time, known in the history of the nation as the "Reform Government," opened new paths for national prosperity. Guatemala saw its territory crossed by many telegraph lines, railways were laid, highways constructed, existing ports improved, and others created to facilitate and promote exportation from its fertile territory. An invigorating breeze swept the country under the administration of President Barrios, and to him is due the creation of the postal service with numerous offices.

Means of communication, however, were still deficient; this is not surprising, considering that in those years they were still in an embryonic state in nations of greater area, wealth, and population than Guatemala. Men on foot, accompanied by mules carrying bags of mail, therefore carried the post to those places to which the railway had not yet penetrated.

But since those early days the Guatemalan Postal Service has rapidly advanced. The Guatemalan authorities, always on the alert for news of foreign progress in this important branch of public service, have gradually adopted progressive measures whose usefulness has been proved abroad, but always with the necessary modifications to suit local conditions.

In 1881 Guatemala joined the Universal Postal Union. The benefits of this admirable organization which has brought about harmonious cooperation in postal matters among the countries of the world are known to everyone. This cooperation has been well described by M. Cheron, former Minister of Commerce and Industries of France, who said: "The Universal Postal Union anticipated, in certain ways, the League of Nations, because it brought peoples closer together, facilitating intercommunication; it was the first entity to secure an effective comity of all nations, and should be considered the precursor of the work now being realized in favor of universal concord and the maintenance of peace."

Guatemala has received from the Universal Postal Union beneficial suggestions for the improvement of its postal administration, now on a basis which challenges comparison with that of any other country.

A fleet of airplanes is in constant service to transport passengers and mail to sections of the Republic formerly isolated from the capital, as well as to the neighboring Republic of Salvador. In fact, a new contract has recently been made with a national company which will shortly begin operations with six powerful planes. Landing fields have already been or are being constructed in all desirable places. Furthermore, the Government has signed conventions with Mexico and the United States by which Guatemala is linked with the air service existing in the Republics to the north.

GENERAL RODOLFO
MENDOZA

Director General of Posts of
Guatemala

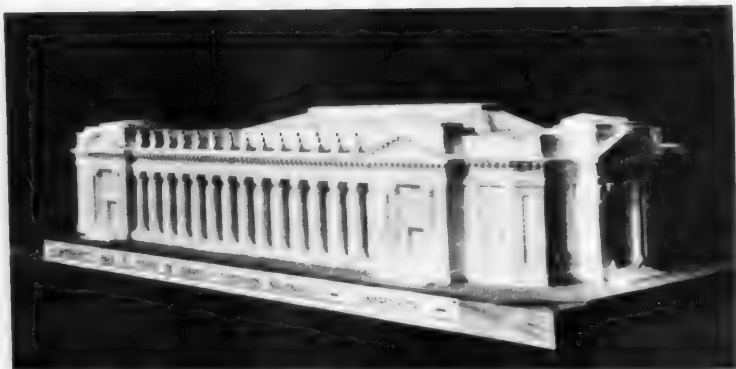


Courtesy of Josef Tible Machado

The parcel post is of increasing importance in Guatemala, where it constitutes one of the most effective aids to commerce and industry. Parcel-post conventions on a basis of mutual reciprocity have already been made with several countries and are in project with others. Postal money-order service is in effect with the United States, Mexico, Germany, and Salvador. In 1928 the 379 post offices—to which others are constantly being added—dispatched to Europe nearly 15,400,000 pounds of first-class mail and to the United States nearly 11,000,000 pounds.

To Gen. Rodolfo Mendoza, Director General of Posts, is due the efficient functioning of the complicated machinery and large staff of the postal service, not only in broad outline but in detail. His genius for organization and tireless energy have likewise been displayed in other high positions, both civil and military, on all of which he left the impress of his honor, ability, and patriotism.

The author acknowledges his indebtedness for the figures here quoted to the extensive study of the Guatemalan postal system by Señor don Silverio Guerra.



Courtesy of José Tible Machado

THE NATIONAL POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE, GUATEMALA

The approved model of the building to be erected in the Guatemalan capital

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION IN HAITI' :: :: :: :: ::

WITH a view to developing the productivity and wealth of Haiti as rapidly as possible, and at the same time increasing the economic strength and stability of the Government, the Haitian Government approved of the policy of the development of an agricultural and industrial school system under the supervision of the Service Technique de l'Agriculture et de l'Enseignement Professionnel. In accord with this policy there are being developed in the rural districts agricultural schools and in the urban communities industrial schools. Of course, this does not mean that the rural schools teach only agriculture, or that the urban schools teach only a trade. They teach, besides, all that is necessary for the development of an intelligent and efficient citizenship and for the student to become a productive unit of his country. . . .

The fiscal year 1927-28 was marked by rapid progress in the development of the organization and work of the Service Technique. Among the outstanding features of the organizational development, there may be mentioned the opening of the industrial school for girls at St. Marc on November 3, 1927; the opening of the industrial school for boys at Cape Haitien on April 1, 1928; the opening of the industrial school for boys at Jeremie on May 1, 1928; the beginning of work on the completion of the main building at Damien in January, 1928; the opening of 11 new farm schools; and the organization as a separate department of the work in marketing and trade promotion.²

PERSONNEL

. . . The following table gives the number and percentage of Haitians and foreigners in the Service Technique staff for the five years since its organization:

Employees of the Service Technique

Fiscal year	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28
Total number of employees-----	108.0	138.0	200.0	268.0	377.0
Percentage of Haitians-----	74.0	80.0	85.0	87.7	89.4
Percentage of foreigners-----	26.0	20.0	15.0	12.3	10.6

¹ Excerpted from the Seventh Annual Report of the American High Commissioner at Port au Prince, Haiti, 1928.

² Extensive appropriations for building agricultural and industrial schools were made in 1928-29.—
Editor's note.

The policy of training a Haitian technical staff for teaching and the related activities of the Service Technique is thus seen to have been maintained consistently notwithstanding the rapid development of this organization and the rigid requirement for special training of each man for the work which he is to perform. In the training of teachers and where a new technical industry is to be taught or introduced, it is often necessary to secure additional highly trained specialists from foreign sources, but the teaching of children and administration of the industrial and agricultural schools have been intrusted, in all cases, to Haitian teachers and principals. From these sources the more competent are chosen for promotion and greater administrative responsibility in order that there may be trained, at as early a date as possible, a complete administrative research and teaching personnel for these branches of Government service.

FUNDS AVAILABLE

The total funds available for the use of the Service Technique during the fiscal year amounted to \$938,230.98. This includes the regular budget of \$552,700, special credits made during the fiscal year or left over as balances from credits made during the previous year, amounting to \$145,330.98, and \$240,200 voted to the Direction Générale des Travaux Publics for construction of school buildings.

ÉCOLE CENTRALE

The École Centrale, Damien, is an institution organized for the training of agricultural and industrial school teachers and of technicians. With the exception of law and medicine, which are taught in separate institutions, the École Centrale now offers courses designed to prepare young men to work efficiently in all kinds of governmental, industrial, and agricultural enterprises in which technical training is necessary. The specialized courses are divided into three groups as follows: (1) Agriculture, (2) mechanical engineering, and (3) civil engineering.

In the program of study for this school there are over 100 courses listed. Seventy of these are listed in the agricultural course, 42 are found in the industrial course, and 16 are found in the specialized course designed for the training of students in civil engineering.

The total enrollment for the year in the regular courses of the École Centrale was 173. There were also enrolled in the summer school for teachers 185 students. Since its organization in 1924 this school has enrolled 340 students. Of these, 129 are now employed in the Service Technique either as teachers or technical assistants.

The average scholastic grade for all students finishing the course at the end of the year 1927-28 was 77 per cent and the average attendance was 97 per cent.



TYPICAL RURAL SCHOOLS IN HAITI

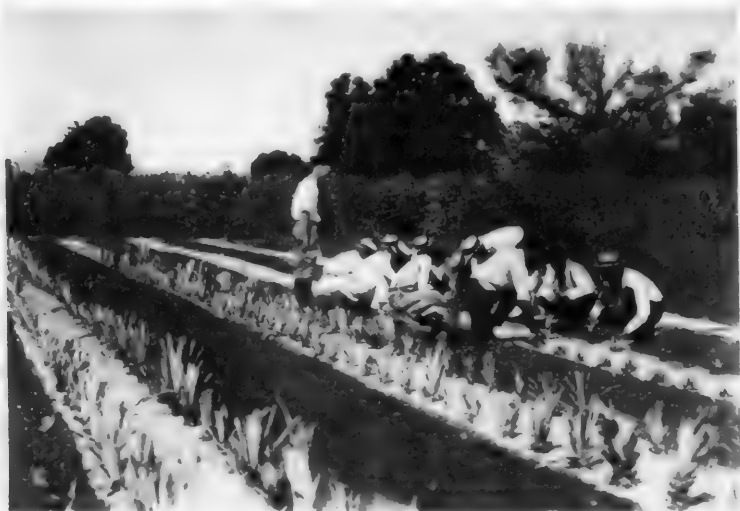
There were 5,565 students enrolled at the 48 rural farm schools in operation during 1927-28

SUMMER SCHOOL.—When the Service Technique was organized in 1923, one of its objectives was the establishment of a system of agricultural and industrial education. But at that time there were only two teachers in the Haitian schools who had ever had technical instruction in agriculture in an educational institution of high standing. The first task of the *École Centrale* has consisted, therefore, in training teachers for the agricultural and industrial schools. As additional teachers were trained, many of those first sent out have returned to the central school for one or two years of additional instruction. Some of them also have been sent to the United States on special scholarships for training in methods of teaching and school administration.

Since the opening of the École Centrale certain courses have also been given during the summer to students who had been selected for certain positions and to whom it was desired to give some further special training.

However, as a means of further raising the efficiency of all teachers in Service Technique schools, it was decided to assemble them at the École Centrale for a summer course of special training with regular classes extending from July 30 to August 25, 1928.

In addition to those who had occupied teaching positions throughout the school year of 1927-28, there were 34 students of the École Centrale who took advantage of the summer school to obtain further



AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL STUDENTS

Field work in setting young plants

instruction, and there were 10 students who had not been previously connected with the Service Technique who, by special arrangement, were allowed to enter.

One hundred and eighty-five students were enrolled in the summer schools. Of these, 141 were teachers in Service Technique schools. The following courses were offered: Pedagogies I, II, III, IV; rural economy; horticulture; agriculture; drawing; shop work; athletics; and hygiene.

Perhaps the most important phase of the summer school is the demonstration of farm practices and the renewed experience in industrial processes which the teachers gain in the execution of these various operations by their own hands on the farm and in the shop.

Such practice is more valuable to them now than it was when they first came as students in the *École Centrale*, because they come with specific problems arising in their teaching work and a more vivid realization of the weak places in their previous training, as well as knowledge of the necessity of knowing thoroughly a subject or practice before attempting to teach it. . . .

During the school year 1927-28, the students of the *École Centrale* were regularly trained in physical culture and sports. The grounds were kept in good condition and the attendance was good. The average number of students at each day's exercise was 60. Football, volley ball, basketball, baseball, and tennis were the principal games played.



Courtesy of the American High Commissioner, Port-au-Prince

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT DAMIEN

Other sports included running, high jumping, pole vaulting, and throwing the weight.

PRINT SHOP

The development of the printing industry is certainly one of the important projects undertaken by the Government during the last few years and promises to be of much benefit to the printing industry in Haiti. The print shop is now equipped to do practically all of the necessary Government printing, most of which has heretofore been done in foreign countries. At the same time there are many advantages in doing this work in Haiti. An opportunity is offered to Haitian apprentices to learn the printing industry and at the same

time considerable saving is effected in the cost of printing heretofore done abroad.

Two hundred and eighty-one separate jobs were executed in the shop during the year. Of this number, 276 were completed and 5 were practically completed at the close of the fiscal year. The total value of the 276 jobs completed was \$9,692.07. Many of these jobs were forms for use in various Government departments. However, the list includes 15 books, bulletins, and reports ranging in size from 32 to 260 pages. . . .

RURAL SCHOOLS

To benefit Haiti, to increase the productivity of the farms, and to strengthen the financial position of the country, the type of rural education must be such as will stimulate in the children of the farmers a knowledge of and an interest in the plants and animals of the farm, the activities of the farm, and the development of a better farm home. . . .

To overcome the misconception in the minds of rural parents as to the type of education most valuable to their children, to secure their confidence and cooperation, and to adapt the curriculum of the schools to the conditions and actual needs of the children in them, are, therefore, the problems confronting our department of rural farm schools.

During the fiscal year 1927-28, a total of 48 rural farm schools were in operation. Engaged in these schools were 77 teachers; and there were enrolled 5,464 students. . . .

To show that the interest in the farm schools in a given locality has increased and that the rural parents each year are coming more and more to know and appreciate the value of the schools for their children, it may be pointed out that there has been a definite and steady increase in the number of pupils per school, as follows.

1924-25	65
1925-26	75
1926-27	85
1927-28	114

The age of the students in the rural farm schools has varied from 3 to 28 years. The average age is 12 years; 1,310 students, or 29 per cent of them, are below the age of 10 years.

When the schools are first opened in a community, very few of the children (only about 1 per cent) are found able to speak or read the French language. This, however, does not seriously interfere with the garden work, teaching of manual training and the lessons in agriculture, since they are given orally and in Creole. By the time the child has learned to read, he has already attained considerable skill in manual training, in garden practice, the ability to observe and

understand the growing of crops and care of animals, and is taught from the very beginning that these are the important things to learn; whereas reading, writing, and mathematics are merely aids to his better farming and home making. Thus, the opportunity to get hold of the child before it has learned to read is often really an advantage rather than a handicap.

While the number of children in the farm schools who know how to read, write, and make those mathematical calculations which are needful in business is increasing rapidly, it is felt that the mark of greater progress is shown in the better-kept school gardens and grounds, in the influence for better and more sanitary living that the children are taking to their homes, and in the greater understanding and appreciation for agricultural education on the part of the parents shown in the increased enrollment and attendance in those farm schools which have been longest established.

AGRICULTURAL HIGH SCHOOL AT PLAISANCE.—The teachers trained in the *École Centrale* have been drawn, for the most part, from urban communities and very largely from the city of Port au Prince. This has been due to the fact that only in the capital has there previously existed a large number of students in schools of a sufficiently high standing to prepare young men for taking the teacher-training courses in agriculture and industrial education, such as those given in the *École Centrale*.

It has been recognized from the beginning that a better general average of efficiency in agricultural teaching and leadership can be established when these teachers can be drawn from the farms. However, before the establishment of the rural farm schools in Haiti, there could be found practically no young men who were brought up on the farm and were accustomed to work with their own hands at farming operations who had sufficient education to enter the *École Centrale*.

As soon, therefore, as the farm schools had been in operation a sufficient length of time to produce a few real farmer boys who were sufficiently trained to take up courses in secondary and higher education, it became the policy to make an opportunity for certain of these young men to continue their studies with the view to becoming teachers in the rural farm schools.

Since, however, the courses given in the rural farm schools are not sufficiently advanced to enable a student to pass directly from the rural farm school to the *École Centrale*, it has been necessary to bridge this gap by the formation of a secondary agricultural school.

The farm school at Plaisance was chosen as the site for this secondary agricultural school, since it combined the requirements of (1) a healthful situation, (2) a fairly large acreage (about 15 acres) of suitable agricultural land, good buildings, and accessibility on one of the main highways. . . .



VETERINARY DEPARTMENT OF AN EXPERIMENT STATION

Upper: A veterinary clinic building. Lower: Shed for hogs and goats

The enthusiasm which these students have shown toward their work and the progress made indicate that this first year of the agricultural high school has proven to be a success. When these students are prepared to enter the *École Centrale*, they will be transferred to Damien, where they will be trained as rural farm-school teachers. It is thus believed that by training boys drawn from rural communities as teachers of farm schools, a personnel for these schools can be developed which will be more adapted to rural and agricultural life than boys bred in cities.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

The appropriations for the agricultural extension work were made under two headings—*agents agricoles* and demonstration farms. All of the work, however, was organized under the office of the chief of the extension department. The personnel has consisted of the chief, 2 inspectors, a secretary, 3 aides in plant pathology and entomology, and 13 farm advisers.

The department has maintained 20 demonstration farms as follows: Gonaives, 2; St. Marc, 1; Hinche, 2; Cape Haitien, 2; Mirebalais, 2; Port au Prince, 4; Anse a Veau, 1; Cayes, 2; Port a Piment, 2; and Jeremie, 2.

Seven demonstration coffee mills have been maintained at the following places: Ste. Suzanne, Mont Organise, Mirebalais, Jacmel, Cavaillon, Port a Piment, and Jeremie.

The agricultural agents working on these demonstration farms or through cooperative work with farmers or groups of farmers have carried out 86 different projects. These projects may be listed by subjects as follows: Construction or the recleaning of irrigation canals, 15 projects; distribution of seeds and plants in 14 localities; cultivation of tobacco, 11 projects; cultivation of sugar cane, 8 projects; cultivation of sisal, 7 projects; cultivation of cotton, 4 projects; vegetables, 4 projects; bananas, 4 projects; rice, 1 project; potatoes, 2 projects; cacao, 1 project; coffee, 2 projects; construction of trails, 2 projects; agriculture, 1 project; farm management, 3 projects, cleaning of spring, 1 project; cotton-worm control, 1 project; construction of dike, 1 project; hog raising, 2 projects; house construction, 1 project; curing of cacao, 1 project.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL FAIRS.—The budget for agricultural and industrial fairs for the fiscal year 1927-28 was \$7,000. This enabled the department to hold 35 fairs as compared with 23 during the previous fiscal year, when the budgetary allowance was only \$5,000.

The fairs were all held at the rural farm schools with the exception of the fair at Damien, which was held at the École Centrale. The number of exhibitors, the quality of the exhibits, and the attendance were all better than last year and attest the educational value of the fairs.

VETERINARY CLINICS

ORGANIZATION.—As heretofore, the clinical work has been carried on by nine veterinary aids, stationed in various parts of the country, each of whom had a definite program to follow every week. They are provided with mules for transportation except in three instances, where the men have purchased automobiles which are kept up by the

department. Part-time men (*agents agricoles*) are stationed at Port de Paix and Port a Piment.

The clinic programs of these aides take them over their districts once or twice a month depending upon the size of the territory and the weather. The clinics are held at the market places, Garde barracks, Place d'Armes, before the Hotel Communal in the towns and villages, and in the country at the rural schools, on the large habitations, and at country crossroad markets.

This year, for the first time, a traveling inspector of clinics has been employed. This inspector is charged with inspection of clinics, arrangement of clinic programs, keeping the various stations well stocked with medicine and supplies, weekly clinic reports and arrangement for and carrying out of special clinics such as vaccination of hogs against cholera, testing of cattle for tuberculosis, etc. He is provided with an automobile in order that he may cover his district efficiently.

In all, 2,287 clinics were held in various parts of the country. Of these, 2,098 were routine weekly or semiweekly clinics, while 189 were special clinics organized by the inspector in response to local needs and requests for assistance.

They are required to hold impromptu meetings at the clinics and at other favorable locations to discuss feeding, handling, and general care and treatment of animals during disease outbreaks, with the emphasis placed at all times upon prevention and sanitation.

EXTENSION WORK WITH MOVING PICTURES.—Two United States Department of Agriculture films—roundworm control and control of hog cholera—were purchased with the idea of using them at meetings in the rural schools in all sections of the country. This work is to be done in collaboration with the Service d'Hygiène and should prove an efficient supplement to the clinical work of the aides in their respective districts.

ANIMALS TREATED AT PUBLIC CLINICS.—Altogether a total of 66,929 animals were treated during the year. Of these, 24,473 were horses, 15,216 were mules, 21,413 were *bourriques*, 318 were cattle, 2,769 were swine (including hogs vaccinated against cholera), 153 were sheep and goats, 855 were dogs (including antirabic vaccination), and 514 were poultry.

The decrease of preventable diseases and injuries, in parts of the country where the clinics are well established, is very striking to one familiar with conditions before the establishment of these clinics. The earnestness of many of the peasants in their efforts to keep their work animals in good working condition brings its own reward in increased income and in the working efficiency of their animals. The peasant is gradually beginning to realize that he can keep his animals in good shape if he will follow the directions given by the veterinarian. . . .



Courtesy of the American High Commissioner, Port-au Prince

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF HAITI

Upper: The School for Boys at Jaemel, the first industrial school built outside Port-au-Prince. Lower: The Industrial School for Girls at St. Marc, opened November 3, 1927

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

There are now organized within the Service Technique two girls' industrial schools. The *École Élie Dubois*, located at Port au Prince, has been in operation for many years; the girls' industrial school at St. Marc was opened during the fiscal year under review. An appropriation of \$2,000 for the purchase of sites for two additional girls' schools was made by the law of July 18, 1928.

ÉCOLE ÉLIE DUBOIS.—The courses at the *École Élie Dubois* are divided into two sections known as the regular course and the course *Guilbaud*. The duration of the studies in the course *Guilbaud* is not

limited, because these students, at the time of entrance, for the most part are not able to read, write or make simple calculations. These students are taught reading, writing, arithmetic (simple), and the elements of the history and geography of Haiti. In practical work they are taught washing, ironing, cooking, and sewing. A total of 44 students was enrolled in this course.

The regular course at École Élie Dubois is designed to train girls either as teachers or for home making. During the school year there were 138 girls registered in this course. Of these, 53 were from Port au Prince and 85 from the Provinces.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT ST. MARC.—The girls' industrial school at St. Marc was opened for classes on November 3. The official opening was held on November 6, 1927, with appropriate ceremonies in which the Secretary of Agriculture, officials of the Service Technique, and prominent citizens of St. Marc took part.

The school had been built to accommodate 80 students, but during the first month 120 girls enrolled. The total enrollment for the year was 131, and the average monthly percentage of attendance was 89 per cent. The teachers were chosen by competitive examinations. Four of the six chosen during the year were graduates of the Élie Dubois School in Port au Prince.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION FOR BOYS

MAISON CENTRALE.—The Service Technique is furnishing an instructor for this work and is also cooperating in the planning of the gardens.

At the Maison Centrale, Port au Prince, the full complement of students has been maintained throughout the year and the same courses were taught as in previous years. In addition to academic instruction in French, reading, writing, and the elements of arithmetic and geography, history, etc., manual-training work is given to all of the boys. The smaller boys learn to make baskets and other articles from *latanier* and as they grow older and gain in size and strength they are put into the woodworking shop, the shoemaking shop, the forge shop, or the tailoring shop, as they are best fitted. They continue working in these shops until they are capable of making a living at their particular trade.

Living conditions at the school have improved during the year, and satisfactory progress has been made in the shop and classroom work. In addition to purely practice work in the shops, 423 outside jobs were undertaken for which a total of \$1,941.76 was received and reimbursed to the budgetary article (621) which supported this school. . . .

GARAGE.—On October 1, 1927, all of the official automobiles, except three, were turned over to the garage. These were kept up by the garage and their use was charged to the various departments on a mileage basis. All of the remaining official cars and all automobiles owned by employees of the Service Technique were kept in repair by the garage, for which it was reimbursed according to the service rendered. The total number of cars regularly serviced at the Service Technique garage was slightly more than 60.

The work done in the garage was not confined to automobiles alone, but a great variety of jobs was completed, including the repair of Frigidaire machines, water pumps, lighting plants, gas engines, etc.

Including the automobile repairs and other work there were more than 1,800 jobs completed, for which a total of \$18,486.56 was received. A sufficient amount of profit is charged on the mileage of official cars to replace those which are no longer in condition to repair economically.

BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—The courses in the boys' industrial schools³ as now organized are divided as follows: Preparatory class, sixth class, fifth class, fourth class, third class, second class, first class.

To enter an industrial school a student must not be less than 6 years old. On the completion of the courses outlined, or at the end of seven years of satisfactory work, the student may be given a certificate attesting this fact. Promotions are made on the basis of examinations given by the teachers or by other authorized officials.

The courses named above include the following subjects: Reading, writing, spelling, morality, hygiene, manual training, mathematics, drawing, geography, history, duties of citizenship, English, science, and special shop work. The subjects are classified according to the requirements of the seven divisions above specified.

General shop work includes training in carpentry, forge work, cement work, sheet-metal work, automobile mechanics, typography, bookbinding, stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, shoemaking, and tailoring. All students are assigned to two or more of these subjects, but the more advanced students are allowed to choose one or two in which to specialize. By this means the student learns a trade whereby he may earn a living and become useful to society. . . .⁴

³ These schools are: École J. B. Damier, Port au Prince, enrollment 339; Gonatves Industrial School, enrollment 216; Jacmel Industrial School, enrollment 212; Cape Haitien Industrial School, enrollment 236; and Jérémie Industrial School, enrollment 228. The last two were opened during the year 1927-28. In the others there are successful night schools.

⁴ Other branches of the Service Technique, which space unfortunately does not permit us to mention, are the experiment stations, and the departments of chemistry, forestry and fisheries, and markets. The work of all of them is closely allied with the educational movement.—*Editor's note.*

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA :: :: :: :: ::

FISCAL YEAR 1928-29

By MATILDA PHILLIPS

Chief, Statistical Division, Pan American Union

THE total trade of the United States with the 20 Latin American Republics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1929, according to statistics compiled by the United States Department of Commerce, reached a value of \$1,912,649,669, an increase of 9 per cent over the total for the preceding fiscal year.

Divided as to imports and exports, the trade for the two years was as follows:

Fiscal years	Imports	Exports	Total trade
1928-29.....	\$999, 090, 635	\$913, 559, 034	\$1, 912, 649, 669
1927-28.....	964, 438, 750	788, 818, 638	1, 753, 257, 388
Increase.....	34, 651, 885	124, 740, 396	159, 392, 281
Increase (per cent).....	3. 59	15. 81	9. 09

The following tables show the United States trade with each Republic of Latin America during the past two fiscal years and the percentage of change in 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28.

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June 30

IMPORTS

Countries of origin	1928	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-)
Mexico.....	\$128, 223, 475	\$122, 808, 517	-4. 22
Guatemala.....	10, 981, 619	8, 315, 768	-24. 27
El Salvador.....	2, 725, 724	3, 871, 969	+42. 05
Honduras.....	11, 076, 114	12, 173, 068	+9. 90
Nicaragua.....	5, 093, 485	5, 816, 782	+14. 20
Costa Rica.....	5, 938, 168	5, 529, 882	-6. 87
Panama.....	5, 629, 061	6, 143, 519	+9. 14
Cuba.....	225, 198, 350	214, 134, 174	-4. 91
Dominican Republic.....	9, 813, 202	9, 205, 602	-6. 19
Haiti.....	1, 643, 801	1, 477, 544	-10. 11
North American Republics.....	406, 322, 999	389, 476, 825	-4. 14

TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES WITH LATIN AMERICA · 1023

Trade of the United States with Latin America, 12 months ended June 30—Contd.

IMPORTS—continued

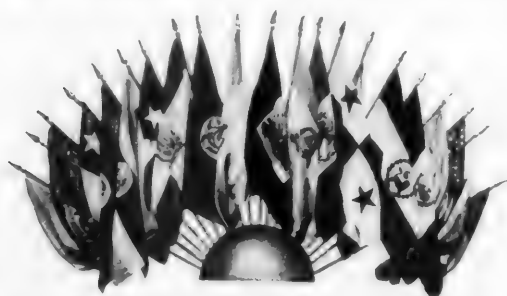
Countries of origin	1928	1929	Per cent increase (+) or decrease (-)
Argentina.....	\$106,753,827	\$105,688,659	-0.99
Bolivia ¹	189,588	224,939	+18.64
Brazil.....	218,857,073	218,980,722	+0.05
Chile.....	68,625,259	95,662,774	+39.39
Colombia.....	92,650,406	91,726,037	-9.97
Ecuador.....	5,507,873	5,483,825	-0.43
Paraguay ¹	509,871	597,017	+17.09
Peru.....	19,491,825	25,911,878	+32.93
Uruguay.....	10,324,704	16,880,967	+63.50
Venezuela.....	35,205,325	48,456,992	+37.64
South American Republics.....	558,115,751	609,613,810	+9.22
Total Latin America.....	964,438,750	999,090,635	+3.59

EXPORTS

Mexico.....	\$109,224,703	\$118,984,961	+8.93
Guatemala.....	11,673,421	12,927,629	+10.74
El Salvador.....	7,278,886	7,532,896	+3.48
Honduras.....	9,623,947	10,623,857	+10.38
Nicaragua.....	8,028,624	6,754,735	-15.86
Costa Rica.....	8,089,817	8,360,389	+3.34
Panama.....	32,912,128	38,611,095	+17.31
Cuba.....	137,543,871	133,485,544	-2.95
Dominican Republic.....	18,624,908	16,075,732	-13.68
Haiti.....	12,716,338	11,098,998	-12.71
North American Republics.....	355,716,643	364,455,836	+2.45
Argentina.....	168,115,275	206,809,659	+23.01
Bolivia ¹	4,837,781	5,767,264	+19.21
Brazil.....	86,829,596	115,155,682	+32.62
Chile.....	37,991,190	50,701,744	+33.45
Colombia.....	52,095,695	59,834,623	+14.85
Ecuador.....	5,626,466	6,759,055	+2.01
Paraguay ¹	1,348,791	1,373,065	+1.79
Peru.....	23,467,706	25,810,001	+9.98
Uruguay.....	24,564,568	29,110,316	+18.50
Venezuela.....	28,224,927	47,781,789	+69.28
South American Republics.....	433,101,995	549,103,198	+26.78
Total Latin America.....	788,818,638	913,559,034	+15.81

¹ United States statistics credit commodities in considerable quantities imported from and exported to Bolivia and Paraguay via ports situated in neighboring countries, not to the Republics of Bolivia and Paraguay, but to the countries in which the ports of departure or entry are located.

PAN AMERICAN UNION NOTES



The Governing Board.

Through the courtesy of the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Juan B. Sacasa, the Pan American Union is informed of the appointment of the National Committee for Calendar Simplification in Nicaragua, consisting of the following members: Ing. T. Ramón Sevilla, Minister of Public Instruction; Monsignor J. A. Lezcano, Archbishop of Managua; and Ing. Prof. Alberto Gámez. These national committees now number seven—Peru, Ecuador, Costa Rica, Panama, Cuba, Nicaragua, and the United States.

In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. Moses B. Cotsworth, an international authority on calendar reform, sailed from New York on September 7 for Brazil. Mr. Cotsworth bears letters of introduction from the Pan American Union which make reference to the resolution adopted at the Sixth Pan American Conference in Habana recommending that the countries members of the Pan American Union appoint national committees to study calendar simplification, and prepare for participation in an international conference to determine the best method of reform. He also bears credentials from the Transit Committee of the League of Nations, which has in charge the league's activities in calendar reform. After visiting all the South American countries, Mr. Cotsworth plans to visit the Central American Republics. In those in which committees have already been formed he will offer his expert aid.

The Director General's Office.

The director general recently had the honor of receiving the Chief of the Department of Commerce of the Dominican Republic and Madame Vicini, who were accompanied by His Excellency the Minister of the Dominican Republic and Señora de Morales. Many functions were given in honor of Doctor and Madame Vicini during their stay in Washington.

A few days later Señor Dr. Viriato Gutiérrez, Senator of Cuba, called upon the director general, accompanied by Señor Dr. José T.



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS FROM THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Señor Dr. Felipe A. Vicini, Chief of the Department of Commerce of the Dominican Republic, and Señora de Vicini, accompanied by His Excellency, Señor Dr. Ángel Morales, Minister of the Dominican Republic, and Señora de Morales, were recent visitors to the Pan American Union. In the group appear, from left to right: Señor Dr. Vicini, Señora de Vicini, Señora de Morales, and Dr. Ángel Morales

Barón, chargé d'affaires of Cuba in Washington. The stay of Senator Gutiérrez in the capital was marked by a number of functions given in his honor.

Señor Dr. Miguel Varona, collector of customs at Habana, was another distinguished Cuban visitor to the Pan American Union. Doctor Varona will represent Cuba at the forthcoming Conference on Customs Procedure and Port Formalities, which will assemble at the Union in November next. The director general escorted Doctor Varona on a tour of inspection of the Pan American Building and accorded him every courtesy.

The director general also had the pleasure of a visit from Señor Don Luis Anderson, one of the most distinguished jurists of Costa Rica, and chairman of the Organizing Committee of the Seventh Pan American Scientific Congress, which will be held in that Republic. Señor Anderson was accompanied by his daughter, Señorita Anderson, and his son, Señor Don Luis Anderson, jr. During their short stay in Washington they were the recipients of many attentions.



Photograph by DeSousa Brothers

MEMBERS OF THE CÍRCULO MÉDICO

A group of distinguished physicians of Cuba, with their families, was received at the Pan

The Assistant Director's Office.

The Pan American Union was honored in August by the visit of the Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, for some years ambassador of the United States in Brazil. In the absence of the director general, the ambassador was cordially received by the assistant director, Dr. E. Gil Borges.

The Counsellor's Office.

The counsellor, Mr. Franklin Adams, and the assistant to the director of the Pan American Sanitary Bureau, Dr. Bolívar J. Lloyd, had the honor, in the absence of the Director General of the Pan American Union, of receiving in August a group of members of the Círculo Médico of Cuba, headed by Dr. Fernando Rensoli, Director of Public Health of that Republic. These distinguished physicians and their families visited Washington while on a tour of some of the cities of the eastern United States. Through arrangements made by the assistant to the director of the sanitary bureau they were enabled to inspect some of the hospitals of the capital.

It is of interest to learn through the counsellor, who is closely in touch with the musical movement in Latin America, that Mr. Julián Carrillo, the famous Mexican conductor-composer, who has introduced compositions utilizing quarter tones known as "The thirteenth sound," has been leading an ensemble in the United States in the



CUBA AT THE PAN AMERICAN UNION
American Union August 10, while in Washington on their tour of the eastern United States

rendition of some of his "new music." The critics have been most complimentary. Mr. Carrillo will leave New York the latter part of September for Mexico, where he will conduct the Mexico City Symphony Orchestra as a guest conductor and at the same time prepare this organization for participation in the International Music Festival to be held in New York City during the season of 1930-31.

Music lovers in Peru take a deep interest in the indigenous music of their country. The second publication of a series of these compositions, which just appeared in Lima, contains 12 songs by Arturo Montoya and Pablo Chávez Aguilar. Among them are *El Indio*, *La Quena*, *La Montaña*, *El Río*, *El Sol*, *El Volcán*, *La Llama*, *La Coca*, and *La Quina*. Committees have been appointed to formulate the plans for the First National Musical Congress to meet in Lima.

The compositions of Mr. Enrique Bemberg, an Argentine, which have enjoyed a vogue in Europe for many years, are to be featured during the coming winter in the concerts by the United Service Orchestra to be held in the Pan American Union.

A Venezuelan composer who, like Bemberg, has lived a long time in France, is Reynaldo Hahn. His *La Fête Chez Thérèse* was played at the concert given on September 17 by the United States Navy Band on the Esplanade of the Pan American Union. The assisting artists at this concert, of which the full program follows, were Federico Flores, Mexican baritone, and Raoul Sergio, Mexican pianist.

PROGRAM

1. March, *Happy Birthday* (arranged for the band by Lieutenant Benter). Ignacio Galeano (Honduras).
United States Navy Band
2. Overture de concert, No. 1 (first rendition in United States). Alberto Williams (Argentina).
United States Navy Band
3. Polka for cornet:
a *La Bravura*. Fabian Rodriguez (Guatemala).
b *Were My Song with Wings Provided*. Reynaldo Hahn (Venezuela).
Musician Ralph Ostrom
4. Valse: *Music and Flowers*. Rigoberto Díaz (Guatemala).
United States Navy Band
5. Vocal solos:
a *Un Sueño* (A Dream).¹ M. Grever (Mexico).
b *Por unos ojos* (For Thine Eyes).¹ Jorge del Moral (Mexico).
c *Marchita El Alma* (Broken Heart). Manuel Ponce (Mexico).
Federico Flores
Raoul Sergio, accompanist
6. Grand scenes from the opera *Salvador Rosa*. Carlos Gomes (Brazil).
United States Navy Band
7. Piano solos:
a *Preludio Nostálgico* (played from the manuscript). J. Carrillo (Mexico).
b *Vals Azul*. R. Castro (Mexico).
(Raoul Sergio)
8. Ballet: *La Flête Chez Thérèse*. Reynaldo Hahn (Venezuela).
United States Navy Band
9. Vibraphone solos:
a *Estrellita*. Manuel Ponce (Mexico).
b *La Golondrina* (musician Louis Jose Serradel (Mexico).
Gouher).
10. Valse intermezzo: *Leda*. Julio Fonseca (Costa Rica).
United States Navy Band
11. Dances:
a *Malagueña*. Ernesto Lecuona (Cuba).
b *Lucumi*. Ernesto Lecuona (Cuba).
United States Navy Band
12. Vocal solos:
a *España*.¹ M. Grever (Mexico).
b *Un Lamento*¹ M. Grever (Mexico).
c *Gitanerías* (Gipsyings). M. Grever (Mexico).
Federico Flores²
Raoul Sergio, accompanist
13. Selection: National Dances from Colombia Emilio Murillo (Colombia).
United States Navy Band
14. March: *Unión Panamericana* (first rendition). Ignacio Galeano (Honduras).
United States Navy Band
Star Spangled Banner
Program broadcast by Station NAA, 690 kilocycles
Mr. Enrique C. Canova, announcer

¹ Especially written for and dedicated to Senor Flores.² The costume worn by Senor Flores was designed from the famous painting, "El Contrabandista," by Zuloaga.

The Foreign Trade Adviser's Office.

Since the departure of Mr. William A. Reid, foreign trade adviser of the Pan American Union, a little over a month ago, several interesting field reports have been received from him. His letters indicate that he has been most cordially received by Government officials and representatives of private enterprises in Cuba, Honduras, and Guatemala. These officials manifested a keen interest in the activities of the Union and expressed their desire to cooperate in every way possible. During his travels thus far he has journeyed over many miles of new highways and has gathered much information and a number of pictures reflecting economic progress in the countries visited. All of this information will be assembled and utilized in press releases, forthcoming publications of the Union and in replies to correspondence and inquiries requiring first-hand knowledge of the northern group of Latin American Republics.

A revised edition of the number of the *American Nation Series* on Guatemala, prepared in this office, has just come from the press.

The Library.

The Pan American Union has been notified that the Government of Brazil has named as members of the National Technical Cooperating Committee on Bibliography for that country Senhor Mario Bhering, director of the National Library; Senhor Alcides Bezerra, director of the national Archives; Senhor Rufino Loy; and Senhor Nelson Carlos de Mello e Souza. The number of these committees, which will collaborate in preparations for the Inter-American Conference on Bibliography, now reaches 11.

The publication of a new series of books to be known as the "Library of the Republic" has been announced by the Minister of Justice and Instruction of Peru. This series will evidently be composed of a large number of volumes and will cover the historical, political, and intellectual life of that Republic.

The library has received during the past few weeks 122 photographs, including interesting views of Colombia from the air, modern buildings in Haiti, roads and road construction in Cuba, public works in Peru, and portraits of men prominent in affairs of their countries.

Readers of the BULLETIN who are interested in agricultural journals published in Latin America will be pleased to learn that the Government of Argentina has resumed publication of the *Boletín del Ministerio de Agricultura de la Nación*. This journal, which was suspended with the issue for September, 1922, has been changed from a monthly to a quarterly, retaining its former volume number. The copy just received is volume 28, No. 1, published under the direction of the Biblioteca del Ministerio de Agricultura, Paseo Colón 974, Buenos Aires. 147 pages, illustrated. Size 7 by 10½ inches.

New magazines received by the Library are as follows:

- The American Magazine of Brazil.* Published in the interest of American commercial and cultural relations with Brazil and of the American colony in its various localities by C. I. McReynolds, Praça Ramos de Azevedo 16, São Paulo. Vol. 1, No. 1, June, 1929. Monthly, 42 p., illus. 9½ by 12 ¾ inches. Price 1 milreis [per copy].
- Boletín de la Dirección General de Estadística, Ministerio de Hacienda.* Published by the Director General de Estadística in Lima, Peru. Año 1, No. 1, junio de 1929. 21 p. 6¼ by 9¼ inches.
- La Nación.* Magazine. Published by the daily newspaper *La Nación*. Administration Calle San Martín 344, Buenos Aires. Año 1, No. 1, 7 de julio de 1929 [weekly]. 40 p., illus. 11½ by 16 inches.
- Revista Económica y Financiera.* Organ of the Facultad de Ciencias Económicas de la Universidad Nacional de San Marcos de Lima. Published under the direction of Dr. A. M. Rodríguez Dulanto, Casilla Postal 1612, Lima. Año 1, No. 1, abril de 1929. 206 p. 6¼ by 9¼ inches.
- Mensajes de la Institución Hispanocubana de Cultura.* Published under the direction of Dr. Fernando Ortiz, Calle Amargura 66, Habana. Año 1, No. 3, 31 de mayo de 1929. 198 p., illus. 6¼ by 9½ inches.
- Guatemala.* Revista de la vida nacional. Published under the administration of Benjamin Corona. Guatemala City. Monthly. Julio de 1929. 40 p., illus. 7 by 10 inches.
- The Gulf Stream.* A monthly magazine of the American tropics. Published by Señor Rafael M. de Labra, Calle Aguila 35, Habana, Cuba. Vol. 1, No. 1, August, 1929. 128 p., illus. 6¼ by 9¼ inches.
- Of the books received it may be interesting to note the following:
- El libro de las efemérides.* Capítulos de la historia de la América Central. Los ordenó F. Hernández de León. Tomo 1. Guatemala, Sánchez & de Guise, 1925. 557 p. 8°. (An historical diary, with events arranged under the days of the month.)
- Parnaso Guatemalteco.* 1750-1928. Con notas biográficas y bibliográficas ordenado por Humberto Porta Meneos. Guatemala, Tip. Nacional, 1928. 560 p. 8°.
- Coaybay (novela).* Por José Antonio Ramos. Habana, Imprenta El Siglo XX, 1926. 354 p. 8°.
- Mexico's capacity to pay.* A general analysis of the present international economic position of Mexico. By G. Butler Sherwell. Washington, the author, 1000 Edmonds Building, 1929. 119 p. 8°.
- El Salvador: Tourists' Guide.* Authorized by act of Congress, July 28, 1928. Compiled and written by Marcelino Argüello. San Salvador, Imprenta Nacional (1928). 101 p., illus. maps. 12°.
- Obras poéticas de don Miguel Antonio Caro.* Edición oficial hecha bajo la dirección de Víctor E. Caro. Bogotá, Imp. Nacional, 1929. 243 p. 8°.
- L'Occupation Américaine d'Haiti.* Ses conséquences morales et économiques. Par Dantès Bellegarde. Port-au-Prince, Chéraquit, 1929. 44 p. 8°.
- Pour une Haiti heureuse.* II, Par l'Éducation et le Travail. Deuxième volume. Par Dantès Bellegarde. Port-au-Prince, Chéraquit, 1929. 456 p. 8°.
- Historia de la provincia de San Vicente de Chiapa y Guatemala de la orden de predicadores.* Compuesta por el R. P. Pred. Gen. Fray Francisco Ximénez. . . . Prólogo de Lic. J. Antonio Villacorta C. . . . Tomo 1. Guatemala, 1929. 518 p. 4°. (Vol. 1 of the Biblioteca Goathemala de la Sociedad de Geografía e Historia.)

- These de concurso.* A cadeira de geographia geral e chorographia do Brasil do Gymnasio Paranaense pelo Candidato Bacharel Francisco Gonzalez Villanueva . . . Curityba, the author, 1928. 203 p., illus. 4°.
- Constitución política de República de Ecuador dictada por la Asamblea Nacional constituyente de 1928-29.* Quito, Talleres Gráficos Nacionales, 1929. 89 p. 12°. (The library has a few copies for distribution.)
- U. S. A. Blue Book of South America.* 1929. Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia, Paraguay. Complete lists of Americans. . . . Buenos Aires, Percy Warner Tinan, publisher, Calle San Martin, 1009. (1 vol.) 4°.
- Algunas observaciones sobre la industria salitrera.* Por Jacques Bancelin. Santiago de Chile, R. Harris A., 1929. 63 p. (Publication No. 2, Series A, of the Superintendencia de Salitre y Minas, Ministerio de Hacienda.)
- Por la educación común.* Por Ramón I. Cardozo. Asunción, Imp. Nacional, 1928. 192 p. 4°.
- Relaciones de los Estados Unidos con las otras naciones del Hemisferio Occidental.* Por Charles Evans Hughes. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1929. 110 p. 8°. (A volume of the series Biblioteca Interamericana published by the Inter-American section of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.)
- Geografía elemental de Cuba.* Con nociones de geografía astronómica, física y política. Por Isidro Pérez Martínez. Décimasegunda edición. Habana, Cultural, S. A., 1928. 136 p. 4°. (Includes a folded map, in colors, for each Province.)
- Maderas de Venezuela.* Catálogo de la colección Víctor V. Maldonado. Caracas, Casa Especialidades, 1929. 58 p. 4°.

In addition to these the library has been fortunate in adding to its sections on Cuba and Guatemala two interesting collections, that of Cuba composed of 12 volumes of the *Colección de Libros Cubanos* prepared under the direction of Dr. Fernando Ortiz and published 1927-1929 by Cultural, S. A., Habana. The 12 volumes are 1, 2, and 3, Guitéras, *Historia de Cuba*, tomos 1, 2, and 3; 4, Ramón de Palma, *Cuentos Cubanos*; 5 and 6, Saco, *Contra la anexión*, tomos 1 and 2; 7, 8, and 9, Hazard: *Cuba a pluma y lápiz*, tomos 1, 2, and 3; 10, Betancourt, *Artículos de costumbres*; 11, Martí, *Poestas*; 12, Delmonte, *Escritos*, tomo 1. The Guatemalan collection consists of 11 volumes of the complete work of E. Gómez Carrillo published in Madrid by Mundo Latino, 1919-1922. These include his *Tres novelas inmorales*; *Flores de penitencia*; *Literatura exótica*; *La mada y pierrot*; *La sonrisa de la esfinge*; *Hombres y superhombres*; *En plena bohemia*; *En las trincheras*; *El segundo libro de las mujeres*; *El evangelio del amor*; *Primeros estudios cosmopolitas*.

The Division of Intellectual Cooperation.

The Division of Intellectual Cooperation continues to receive requests from different parts of Latin America for various kinds of information. Among the topics on which material has recently been sent should be mentioned the following: Visual education, for the visual education department of the public schools in a Latin American city; parent-teachers associations for the director of a girls' school;

school regulations and the curricula of kindergartens, primary and normal schools in the United States for a minister of public instruction who is planning the reorganization of education in his country; descriptive literature on university life in the United States, as well as regulations, secured from the leading universities in this country, for a national university which is considering the establishment of a college campus modeled along lines similar to those in the United States.

Among the university courses about which the division has recently been asked for detailed information are dental mechanics, engineering, education, and sanitary engineering.

A short bibliography in English and Spanish has been prepared in response to inquiries from Latin America as to books which interpret the thought and culture of the United States.

Much interest has been aroused in Latin America by the announcement of a gift of \$1,000,000 by the trustees of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation for Latin American fellowships, and the division has received letters from several countries asking for special information on the fellowships.

Among the recent visitors to the division were Dr. Manuel Alcaine, supervisor of schools in Cienfuegos, Cuba, who is desirous of obtaining information on new school movements, especially those pertaining to the teaching of art, for use in a book which he is publishing, and Dr. Miguel A. Cano, provincial supervisor of schools in Cuba, who is spending some time studying and visiting schools in Washington. Doctor Cano presented one of his books, *La Enseñanza del Lenguaje*, to the Pan American Union.



INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND RELATIONS

BOLIVIA-PARAGUAY

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AND CONCILIATION, BOLIVIA AND PARAGUAY.—The following is the English text of a resolution which was unanimously adopted by the commission at its session held in Washington September 12, 1929:

WHEREAS article 5 of the protocol signed at Washington, January 3 of this year, by the plenipotentiaries of Bolivia and of Paraguay provides that the Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, which was created in conformity with the said protocol, shall make proposals and endeavor to secure the friendly settlement of the incident arising from the events of December last, in the Chaco Boreal, under conditions satisfactory to the two parties;

WHEREAS it is necessary that the parties should be placed in a position to negotiate a settlement of their controversy in an atmosphere of cordiality and good understanding;

WHEREAS the historical account of the facts reveals that the incident at Vanguardia preceded the events which took place in the Boquerón sector;

WHEREAS the employment of coercive measures on the part of Paraguay in the Vanguardia incident caused the reaction of Bolivia;

WHEREAS the Governments of Bolivia and of Paraguay, at the unanimous suggestion of the neutral commissioners, have agreed upon the following:

1. Mutual forgiveness of the offenses and injuries caused by each of the Republics to the other;
2. Reestablishment of the state of things in the Chaco on the same footing as prior to December 5, 1928, though this does not signify in any way prejudgment of the pending territorial or boundary question; and
3. Renewal of their diplomatic relations;

WHEREAS the Governments of Bolivia and of Paraguay have agreed to proceed to the reestablishment of things to the state which existed prior to December 5, through

- (a) Restoration of the buildings of Fort Vanguardia by Paraguay; and
- (b) The abandonment of Fort Boquerón by Bolivian troops without the presence of Paraguayan authorities, leaving it in the same state in which it was when occupied by the said Bolivian troops;

WHEREAS in order to prevent disagreements which might make difficult the carrying out of the foregoing measures, the Governments have agreed to carry them out in the presence of an army officer of a neutral nation;

THEREFORE,

The Commission of Inquiry and Conciliation, Bolivia and Paraguay, *resolves*:
1. To consider that conciliation of the parties has been effected in the terms stipulated by the protocol of January 3, 1929;

2. Likewise to acknowledge that the parties being conciliated, the commission, in accordance with the provisions of article 6 of the said protocol, has not established responsibilities;

3. To record its satisfaction at the lofty spirit of concord which has been shown by the Governments of Bolivia and of Paraguay in removing the difficulty which arose from the incidents of the month of December, 1928;

4. To recommend earnestly to the Governments of Bolivia and of Paraguay that they carry out the conciliatory measures above set forth without delay; and

5. To ask the Government of Uruguay to be so kind as to designate two officers of its army to proceed, with the consent of the Governments of Bolivia and of Paraguay, to Fort Vanguardia and Fort Boquerón, respectively, and to be present at the execution of the measures designed to restore the state of things which existed prior to December 5, 1928.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

NEW LEGATION IN WASHINGTON.—The Dominican Republic has purchased a site in one of the best residential districts in Washington for a new legation building.

PERU-UNITED STATES

WAIVER OF NONIMMIGRANT VISAS.—By an agreement effective July 15, 1929, the Governments of the United States and Peru consented to a mutual waiver of visa fees for nonimmigrant visas and applications therefor by their respective nationals. (Department of State press release, July 10, 1929.)

VENEZUELA-PAN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

GENERAL TREATY OF INTER-AMERICAN CONCILIATION.—On July 15, 1929, the Venezuelan Congress approved the general treaty of inter-American conciliation, signed at Washington January 5, 1929. (Department of State, *Bulletin of Treaty Information*, July 31, 1929.)



LEGISLATION

CUBA

SINGLE SALES AGENCY FOR CUBAN SUGAR.—A decree establishing a single selling agency for Cuban sugar was signed July 26, 1929, by President Machado. The Sugar Export Corporation is appointed the official Cooperative Export Agency through which all sales are to be made both to the United States and other countries. Colonel Tarafa, president of the National Commission for the Defense of Sugar, will be its head, ex officio, representing the Executive. Sales contracts for current crop sugar made up to August 31, 1929, will be regarded as valid when duly verified.

Sales by the export agency will be allotted pro rata among the producers and, to facilitate transactions, the agency will issue certificates of identity against warehouse certificates held by the producers or owners of stored sugars. Refiners in the United States will be permitted to buy raw sugar to be refined for export under guaranty. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, July 29, 1929; *Cuba Review*, New York, August, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED.—On May 30, 1929, the Guatemalan Legislative Assembly authorized the Executive to organize an agricultural credit institute to provide funds for loans to farmers to be employed in the purchase of uncultivated land, the improvement of present holdings, the purchase of machinery and other necessities, diversification of crops, and the general intensification of production.

The Government is authorized to invest in the bank not less than 500,000 and not more than 1,000,000 quetzales, this sum to be secured in whole or in part by means of a loan from some banking institution at a rate of interest not exceeding 8 per cent per annum.

The Government is also vested with authority to guarantee the interest and amortization services on bonds which the institute may issue, provided that: (a) Its initial capital be not less than 1,000,000 quetzales with 50 per cent subscribed before beginning operations, although up to half of the capital may consist of mortgage paper deemed acceptable by the Executive and normally handled by mortgage banks; (b) that the annual rate of interest collected by the bank on its loans do not exceed by 2 per cent the rate paid on its bonds; (c) that the issuance of bonds enjoying the privilege of State guaranty be limited to ten times the capital and reserves of the institution, and that these bonds possess the customary requisites for admission to quotation on first-class stock exchanges so that they may be marketed abroad under the favorable conditions naturally to be expected when it is known that each issue of bonds requires the approval of the legislature; and, lastly, that the necessary measures of control be adopted to insure the exclusive employment in agriculture of credits granted. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala, June 17, July 2, 1929.)

AGRICULTURE

ARGENTINA

CORN CROP.—According to estimates made by the Bureau of Farm Economics and Statistics of the Department of Agriculture, the 1928-29 corn crop of Argentina reached a total of 5,885,563 tons. The decrease of approximately 1,880,000 tons compared to the production of the year 1927-28 is stated to have been due to the continued drought. Production stood at 8,150,000 tons for 1926-27, 8,170,000 tons for 1925-26, 4,732,235 tons for 1924-25, and 7,030,000 tons for 1923-24. The yield of the present year by Provinces and Territories, tabulated with the number of hectares (hectare equals 2.47 acres) sown, the number of hectares lost, the number of hectares producing, and the yield per hectare, is as follows:

Provinces and Territories	Hectares sown	Hectares lost	Hectares producing	Yield per hectare	Production
				<i>Kilos</i>	<i>Tons</i>
Buenos Aires.....	1, 749, 320	500, 581	1, 248, 739	1, 263	1, 577, 016
Santa Fe.....	1, 273, 000	330, 900	942, 100	2, 171	2, 045, 656
Cordoba.....	960, 540	100, 868	859, 672	1, 956	1, 681, 836
Entre Rios.....	172, 400	85, 300	87, 100	710	61, 841
San Luis.....	36, 300	15, 990	20, 310	2, 019	41, 006
Santiago del Estero.....	47, 440	6, 471	40, 969	1, 373	56, 250
La Pampa.....	189, 300	158, 900	30, 400	571	17, 358
Other Provinces and Territories.....	359, 700	70, 000	289, 000	1, 400	404, 600
Total.....	4, 788, 000	1, 269, 010	3, 518, 290	1, 672	5, 885, 563

¹ Average.

(*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 7, 1929.)

BRAZIL

AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL EXPERT FOR PIRACICABA SCHOOL.—Dr. and Mrs. Edwin E. Honey, both recently members of the teaching staff of Albion College, Albion, Mich., sailed on August 10 for Brazil, where Doctor Honey will assume his duties as head of the department of plant pathology in the *Escola Agricola "Luis de Queiroz"* at Piracicaba, in the State of Sao Paulo. His appointment to this position was arranged through the agency of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation of Washington, D. C.

In Doctor Honey this new department will have a thoroughly trained and experienced leader and teacher of outstanding ability. He is a graduate of Cornell University, the University of Illinois, and the University of Wisconsin, and for the past 10 years has been engaged in teaching and research work in botany and plant pathology in these institutions and in Washington State University and Albion College. Mrs. Honey is also a highly trained and experienced teacher of history and languages. She is a graduate of the University of Illinois.

COLOMBIA

THE CENTRAL COFFEE EXPERIMENTAL SCHOOL.—This school was founded by the Second National Congress of Coffee Growers and is to conduct its work at a site near the Esperanza station on the Girardot Railway. Its activities will consist of investigation and experimental work as well as courses in all subjects relating to the coffee-growing industry, with the practical object of reducing the per tree cost of production, the improvement of the quality of the coffee, and the coordination of the results obtained. Instruction will be based upon facts established either at the school itself or demonstrated by results obtained at other institutions. The laboratories will be suitably equipped for the testing of theory taught in course and for investigational work. Other features will include a demonstration field for the illustration not only of experiments made at the school itself but also those conducted at similar establishments in the country which may furnish valuable rules for planters; a good reference library for use by students at the school and interested parties who desire to avail themselves of its resources, and buildings equipped with all modern accessories needed in the work of the experimental station and school.

The technical work includes, first, agronomics, divided into plant breeding and soil study. Under plant breeding are grouped the acclimization of varieties of coffee and shade trees, the selection and betterment of varieties and the propagation of the best found, and the study of fruit trees both for use as shade and as productive accessories. Soil study will embrace the physical, chemical, and biological aspects, sterility, fertilizers, etc.

With regard to coffee itself, a basic economic study will be made of production, quality improvement, cultivation in general, diseases, pruning, fertilizers, with special attention to the use of coffee pulp, commercial aspects, history, etc. Studies will also be made in coffee sanitation, this phase of the work being divided into phytopathology and entomology. Tests will be made with insecticides and fungicides to learn which give the best results in preventing and combating coffee diseases and insect pests.

Seed selection will, of course, receive special attention. Machinery for use on the land and in preparing the crop for market will be tried out and compared. A meteorological station will keep records of rainfall, winds, atmospheric variations, and other factors that may affect production. The engineering section will be in charge of rural buildings and coffee, drainage, and road machinery.

In order to permit the students to establish contact with the industry itself and planters to benefit by the observations of instructors and students, conducted excursions will be made from the school to plantations in various parts of the country.

The course of study lasts two years, as follows:

First year.—First semester: Arithmetic, rural economics, farm bookkeeping, hygiene, and elementary botany. Second semester: Physics and applied chemistry, farm management, agronomics, and elementary physiography.

Second year.—First semester: Fertilizers, coffee machinery, efficiency in methods, geology, and entomology. Second semester: Vegetable pathology, mechanics, industries related to coffee, and rural building problems.

Upon the successful completion of the above courses the student is granted a diploma with the title "Coffee cultivation expert" by the National Federation of Coffee Growers. (*El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, July 25, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED.—See page 1035.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF GRADING.—With better and more carefully graded products to offer in foreign markets as an objective, Haiti has recently adopted a policy of strict regulation of the sale of coffee within the country and official grading for export of this crop and cotton, cacao, and sisal as well.

The law of June 12, 1929, substitutes obligatory for optional grading of exports of the above products, as well as others which may be added to the list later, and establishes a central commission of standardization, with powers to fix exportable types. The grade of articles shipped must be declared and this declaration be borne out by comparison at the customhouses with samples supplied by the central commission.

Coffee is naturally the product specially envisaged, since it is the country's most important article of export and source of wealth. A decree of July 18, 1929, aims to eliminate hasty harvesting and careless preparation for market by prohibiting the sale of coffee containing more than a certain percentage of red berries, damaged grains, or foreign matter.

Another decree, dated June 26, 1929, reduces, effective October 1, to \$2.50 (12½ gourdes) per 50 kilograms the export tax on "café lavé" and other coffee classified as of superior quality by the central commission. This tax includes all dues except wharfage charges at Port au Prince. (*Le Moniteur*, Port au Prince, June 17, 27, July 22, 1929.)

HONDURAS

PLANT EXPERT TO STUDY CHICLE PRODUCTION.—Mr. C. L. Lundell, assistant physiologist of the Tropical Plant Research Foundation and a student in the botany department of Columbia University, sailed from New Orleans on August 9 for British Honduras, where he will assist Dr. J. S. Karling in investigational work on problems involved in the production of chicle. This work, which is located at Honey Camp, near Belize, is now in its third year. It is being conducted by the foundation for the Chicle Development Co., of New York.

PERU

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENTS IN WHEAT RAISING.—An experiment in raising wheat in the uplands of Peru has been in progress during the past four years on the Cachi Cachi estate at an altitude of 4,000 meters above sea level, with most gratifying results. The object of the experiment was to determine the most suitable variety of wheat for that climate and the best time of year for planting. The seed known as "chumpi-rojo" (now called "Leguía") has given the best results. The first year 4 hectares (a hectare equals 2.47 acres) were sown with this seed, and the product of this sowing was planted the second year over an area of 40 hectares. The yield of this was in turn planted the third year on 400 hectares with increasing improvement in production. The experiment has proved that this variety of wheat, if planted in September in soil plowed six months before and fertilized, will produce an abundant harvest. This outcome is pleasing, not only because it shows the successful acclimatization of this variety of wheat, but because it proves the usefulness of these highlands that have heretofore served only for grazing. These may now become a great source of national wealth, being flat tableland easily cultivated by machinery, accessible to the coast, and traversed by railways. (*La Prensa*, Lima, June 29, 1929.)

URUGUAY

ENCOURAGEMENT TO WHEAT GROWING.—In order to stimulate wheat growing, the Central Railway Co., the most important in Uruguay, has adopted a policy of free distribution of high-grade seed to agriculturists using its lines. Upon request, parcels of 100 kilos (1 kilo

equals 2.2 pounds) of Artigas or 38 H. A. wheat is delivered at the station nearest the road's customer on the condition that he plant it for the next crop and return 125 kilos at harvest time, this wheat to be used for distribution among other agriculturists. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, July 4, 1929.)



INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE

ARGENTINA

SUPERPOWER STATION.—The new superpower station of the Compañía Hispano-Americana de Electricidad, recently constructed in the new port of the city of Buenos Aires, was officially inaugurated on July 5, 1929.

The site of the station, on a 30-acre tract of land reclaimed from the River Plate, makes it especially convenient of access by overseas carriers, consequently greatly simplifying problems of fuel transportation and guaranteeing an unlimited supply of water for cooling the turbine condensers. Work on the construction of the coal wharf and the reclamation project was begun in November, 1926, and that on the power plant itself started in January, 1927.

The present buildings cover an area of 16,000 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet), but there is still sufficient space for future extensions to house equipment producing up to 1,000,000 horsepower.

The installations for the hoisting and conveyance of the coal used in generating the current represent the last word in economy and efficiency. Each of the powerful movable winches can discharge from 100 to 150 tons of coal per hour. The coal is dropped from the winch buckets to a belt conveyer, which finally dumps it at one of the four deposit stations, each of which has a capacity of 40,000 tons. By similar winches and belt conveyers the coal can then be removed to the pulverizing station, which consists of five silos with a total capacity of 750 tons and five mills having a pulverizing capacity of 15 tons an hour.

Other units of the station include the boiler room containing eight boilers and the engine room with its four turbo-alternators, each of which has a 75,000-horsepower capacity, said to be the most powerful turbines thus far put in operation in South America. The engine room is also equipped with an enormous bridge winch for use in

raising and conveying parts needing repairs, this last one of the three largest installed in any electric power station.

Another building accommodates the principal switches where the tension of the current conveyed by means of cables from the alternators is raised by transformers from 13,200 to 27,500 volts. The control station is located in a unit which stands between the engine room and the principal switch room. From this room, by means of press buttons and controls, the operation of all the principal and auxiliary machinery of the central station can be set in motion or brought to a stop, and from here also signals can be flashed to every other department, there being a complete automatic telephone system with loud speakers for use in case of need.

According to the press, this great undertaking, the company's response to the rapidly increasing electrical requirements of the Argentine metropolis, represents by far the largest public utility investment of recent years and undoubtedly marks the beginning of a new era of electrical development in Argentina. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, July 5, 1929, and *Review of the River Plate*, Buenos Aires, July 5, 1929.)

BOLIVIA

WATER-POWER DEVELOPMENT.—The Bolivian Power Co. (Ltd.) has acquired waterfall rights at Zongo for the erection of a hydroelectric plant capable of developing 25,000 horsepower. It is stated that the work of installation will require about a year. The company has received permission from the Government to construct transmission lines to bring the power to La Paz.

The company has also contracted for the extension of the La Paz-Milluni highway as far as Coscapa, in the Zongo Valley. (*Report by Edward G. Trueblood, American Vice Consul in Charge, La Paz, July 19, 1929.*)

COLOMBIA

FOREIGN PETROLEUM MISSION AND NEW LEGISLATION.—Colombia this year engaged the services of distinguished foreign petroleum experts to study the industry in the Republic and offer suggestions regarding future oil legislation. They were Mr. Santiago González Cordero, of Mexico; Sir Thomas H. Holland, of Great Britain; Dr. H. Foster Bain, of the United States; and Dr. Aurel Iancoulesco, of Rumania. Each of the experts submitted a report and recommendations, and these furnished points for discussion between them and officials in conference. After thorough examination of the problem a joint report was drawn up by members of the mission, and its work terminated. With this information in its possession the Ministry of Industries framed and presented to Congress on July 22 the bill for a new oil law. Under the terms of this bill the petroleum industry in all its phases would be declared of public utility, expired and un-

worked concessions become the property of the State, and rules established to govern the granting of concessions in the future. (*Boletín de Minas y Petróleos*, Bogota, May, 1929; *El Nuevo Tiempo*, Bogota, July 23, 1929.)

CUBA

CUBAN CIGARS.—By presidential decree No. 892, promulgated June 12, 1929, effective 30 days from publication, cigars made with scrap tobacco, when intended for export, must be plainly marked with the words "*Hecho con Picadura*" and "Made with scraps." Each cigar must carry a plain white circular band 8 millimeters wide on which the above words will be printed. This requirement was requested by the National Commission of Tobacco Propaganda and Defense in order to maintain the standard of Cuban cigars and to avoid the possibility of those made with scraps being sold at prices equal to the better-grade cigars. Violation of these provisions is punishable under the penal laws of the Republic. (*Cuba Review*, New York, August, 1929.)

NEW HOTEL TO BE BUILT IN HABANA.—An American corporation proposes to erect and operate a first-class hotel in Habana, Cuba, on a site leased for a period of 60 years, free of annual rental, and under other favorable terms from the Cuban Government. The site, located on the Malecon, immediately adjacent to the Maine Monument Park, has an area of over 12 acres, is about 70 feet above sea level, and commands an unobstructed view of the Gulf of Mexico. At the expiration of the lease the land and improvements will revert to the Cuban Government. The hotel will be built in the style of the Spanish Renaissance and will contain approximately 550 rooms. It is intended that this hotel and its grounds be made one of the most attractive spots in Cuba, not only for winter tourists but also for the convenience of visitors throughout the year. (*New York Times*, New York, August 21, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

MOVEMENT OF EXPORTS.—A preliminary report of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on exports during the first six months of the present year shows that there has been a general improvement in foreign sales of the country's principal products. It is found that shipments of sugar cane, leaf tobacco, cacao, coffee, corn, vegetables, livestock, and mahogany showed small but encouraging increases.

On the other hand, exports of sugar, molasses, cigarettes, and hides fell off. Honey exports remained about the same.

The decline in sugar exports was from 283,095,703 kilograms during the first half of 1928 to 207,258,458 kilograms during the corresponding period this year. However, exports of sugar cane rose from

202,942,682 to 232,249,305 kilograms. Shipments of leaf tobacco leaped from 2,391,954 to 3,485,647 kilograms, representing a gain of 1,093,693 kilograms. At the same time the exportation of cigarettes fell off greatly and imports of high-priced cigarettes of foreign manufacture increased. Substantial gains were registered by corn exports, and coffee showed some improvement. Cacao was active with clearings of 14,473,044 kilograms, as compared with 10,468,845 kilograms during the first half of 1928. The cotton business continued to show no progress. Although the drop in exports of skins is considerable, this is not counted as an economic loss because such a surplus stock on the home market is beneficial to the incipient local shoemaking industry, which has begun to purchase modern machinery.

No statistics are yet available concerning the value of the commodities shipped abroad during this period. (*La Opinión*, Santo Domingo, July 18, 1929.)

ECUADOR

EXPORTS INCREASE IN 1928.—Ecuadorean exports during 1928 were valued at 11,881,105 sucres more than in 1927, and represented a gain of 86,759,278 kilos in volume. The totals were:

1927: 137,929,032 kilos, valued at 81,567,075 sucres.

1928: 224,688,300 kilos, valued at 93,454,180 sucres.

The leading articles of export were cacao, coffee, crude petroleum, minerals, tagua, straw hats, rice, and cottonseed cake, in the order named.

Shipments of cacao dropped from 23,574,544 kilos in 1927 to 22,960,873 kilos in 1928 and were valued at but 29,653,059 sucres, as compared with 36,908,096 sucres the preceding year. However unsatisfactory was the trend of the market, no depression was felt similar to that experienced in 1926 because most of the other leading products registered substantial gains. One exception was provided by the trade in straw hats, which fell off from 5,858,250 sucres in 1927 to 4,507,806 sucres last year. In this respect it may be noted that Japan is becoming a serious rival in the straw-hat business and better organized marketing methods are being urged in Ecuador.

Petroleum exports provided a sensation by almost tripling in volume and doubling in value. Shipments reached 44,142,152 gallons, valued at 24,595,184 sucres.

Coffee sales continued to grow at a rapid pace both in quantity and value. In 1925 this item represented 4,114,179 kilograms, worth 7,621,953 sucres. Last year the figures were 9,150,458 kilograms, sold for 17,275,208 sucres.

Tagua sales declined from 782,003 sucres to 542,483 sucres. Mineral exports brought 7,619,913 sucres, as compared with 4,766,128 sucres in 1927.

Ecuador's best customers were: The United States (37.37 per cent), France (11.47 per cent), Colombia (8.89 per cent), Germany (8.19 per cent), and Spain (7.82 per cent). (*Comercio Internacional*, Guayaquil, May, 1929.)

HONDURAS

HONDURAN PARTICIPATION IN SALVADOR EXPOSITION.—At the second international exposition of arts and industries held at Santa Ana, Salvador, from July 15 to 28, Honduras was awarded 14 first prizes and a grand prize.

The spacious salon No. 20 of the exposition was occupied exclusively by finished articles and natural products of Honduras, among which were oil paintings by Honduran artists, text books and literary works, specimens of lithography, samples of various minerals such as gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, marble, nitrate, etc., from San Juancito, Santa Lucia, Sabana Grande, El Rosario, and other parts of the Republic; cigars and leaf tobacco from Ocotepeque and Santa Rosa de Copan; wheat flour ground in Honduras; coffee from the San Marcos de Colon, El Paraiso, Ocotepeque, Gracias, Intibuca, and other districts; lumber for building purposes, medicinal plants, soap, hats of various kinds, leather goods, beer, mineral waters, raw silk, and handwork sent by pupils of the Normal School of Tegucigalpa and other persons. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, July 30, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN PARAGUAY.—The President of the Republic and other high Government officials attended on June 25 the opening of the first textile factory to be established in Paraguay. This factory makes canvas to be used in the manufacture of *alpar-gatas*, a hemp-soled sandal worn by the poorer classes. The yarn used in the weaving is imported, but it is hoped that spinning mills will be erected in the near future, thus promoting the cultivation of cotton in the Republic.

A factory which manufactures about 300 kilograms of chocolate products and has a capacity to produce up to 1,000 kilos daily has been recently established in Asuncion. Imported cacao comprises 70 per cent of the raw material used in the industry, and sugar and almonds grown in the country the remaining 30. Given the favorable soil and climatic conditions, it is expected that should this industry develop cacao will soon be cultivated in the country. (*El Diario*, Asuncion, June 26 and July 6, 1929.)

PERU

ATTRACTING THE TOURIST.—In the interest of facilitating tourist travel, which has come to be considered a profitable industry, a guide

to Peru has been published recently. It is in two volumes and contains valuable information about the roads, railways, bridges, and harbor improvements undertaken by the Government, as well as geographical data and facts of general interest about the country. It also includes the most recent information about the development of aviation in the country, the schedules and fares of the railways, and a directory of professional and commercial establishments, hotels, and banks. The second volume deals especially with the network of roads in the northern section of the country, starting from Lima and following the coast for 270 kilometers (a kilometer equals 0.62 mile) to Huarney, and from there up into the interior with descriptions of the towns along the route, their relative altitude, and means of accommodation for the traveler. Maps and charts accompany the text of the guide. (*La Prensa*, Lima, July 3, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

GOVERNMENT TAKES OVER MATCH INDUSTRY.—On August 29, in accordance with a resolution of the Minister of Promotion, the Federal Executive assumed the direct administration of the national revenue produced by the manufacture of matches. Previous to that date the industry had been operated by a private concern under contract with the Government for 25 years. Now, however, at the expiration of that period, no new contract will be made and the administration of the industry will pass to the Government, which, acting through the Department of Promotion, will thereupon proceed to reorganize it so as to establish an equitable control of this source of national revenue. During the fiscal year 1928 the stamp revenue from matches amounted to 615,000 bolivars. (*Venezuela of Today*, July, 1929.)



COMMUNICATIONS AND
TRANSPORTATION

BRAZIL

DEVELOPMENT IN COMMERCIAL AVIATION.—The first plane belonging to the New York-Rio-Buenos Aires Line (Inc.) reached Brazil in July on a trail-blazing trip for the through mail, passenger, and express service soon to be inaugurated.

The State of Rio Grande do Sul is now served by four air transport companies—the Aéropostale, the Varig-Kondor, the Riograndense, and Gaucha—and Porto Alegre is fast becoming an important aviation center.

The Kondor Syndicate has opened a new airport at Paranagua, the main port of the State of Parana, and has secured approval of plans for an airport at Ilheos, Bahia.

Work is progressing on the new Sao Paulo airport in the suburb of Villa Marianna.

The Compagnie Générale Aéropostale, which has been operating air mail service between Paris and Buenos Aires, announces a passenger service from Natal, the point on the Brazilian coast where its westbound planes land, to Montevideo, and the establishment of a mail agency in Sao Paulo with automobile connections to Santos. The Kondor Syndicate already has an agency of this kind in Sao Paulo.

Thanks in large part to the enthusiasm of President Juvenal Lamartine, one of the pioneers in aviation in Brazil, the State of Rio Grande do Norte has 14 aviation fields. Natal, the capital, has a splendid aero club with well-equipped hangars and repair shops. Every town in the State can be reached by air.

The Eta enterprise has begun operation of an air-mail service between Campos and Rio de Janeiro every week day, using the Manguinhos aviation field near the capital. It expects to open a line to Victoria, Espirito Santo, in the near future. (*Press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rio de Janeiro, July 12, 1929; Brazil-Ferro-Carril, Rio de Janeiro, June 27, July 25, 1929; Report of C. R. Cameron, American Consul at Sao Paulo, July 23, 1919; Jornal do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro, July 17, 1929.*)

SECOND PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY CONGRESS.—Looking forward to the day when through gradual development of national highways motorists may drive from Canada to Tierra del Fuego, delegates to the Second Pan American Highway Congress in Rio de Janeiro completed on August 30 a memorable session with the adoption of highway policies, which, if carried out, will not only expedite road improvement but give the automobile driver one code to follow in all the countries of the Pan American Union.

Setting up the need for local transportation facilities as the basic principle, the congress first recommended that all countries should make careful economic, financial, and transportation surveys to determine their needs.

The congress advocated construction of a large mileage of low-cost roads to open new country and provide communication, allowing further improvement to wait upon traffic development. It stressed the desirability of improving first those roads which serve national needs and provide links in the inter-American highways connecting all the capitals in the Union.

It recommended the adoption of a series of international automotive traffic agreements drafted by the Pan American Confederation at the request of the Pan American Union, in order that the respective

Governments might provide uniform traffic rules and regulations, including the right-hand rule of the road, which was agreed to by Argentina and Panama, although these countries now have the left-hand rule. The congress condemned all special licenses and passport formalities which interfere with traffic, approved gasoline taxes for road improvement but opposed diversion to other uses, and approved of bond issues as a means of raising funds for road purposes. It demanded that highway improvement should be carried on according to sound engineering and economic principles and should be under centralized control, and recommended that the respective Governments follow the United States Federal aid act in assuming a national share in the responsibilities of highway improvement. Adequate maintenance of roads was further insisted upon. The congress adopted the uniform methods of the United States as basis for tests of road materials.

The necessity was recognized for a strong sustained effort for highway improvement. The congress indorsed the work of the Pan American Confederation for Highway Education and called upon all the countries in the Union to complete the early organization of their national boards, and requested the confederation to carry on its studies and continue the distribution of its work in all countries. A strong Brazilian Federation was organized during the congress. It was recommended that similar congresses be held in the future, and Chile was selected as the next meeting place, in 1932. (*Cable information from the United States delegation.*)

A more extended report of the congress will be published in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

CHILE

THIRD SOUTH AMERICAN RAILWAY CONGRESS.—Preparations for the meeting in Santiago of the Third South American Railways Congress are being actively pushed by the committee in charge. The first half of December has been definitely settled upon for the gathering.

COLOMBIA

ROAD BUILDING IN ANTIOQUIA.—The Department of Antioquia has recently completed 200 kilometers of highway construction. Of this total, 41 kilometers form part of the new national highway to the sea, and the rest are distributed throughout the Department. In noting this new advance in Colombia's progress it should be recalled that Antioquia is one of the regions which are compelled to cope with the most unfavorable topographical conditions in order to maintain means of communication. (*El Nuevo Tiempo, Bogota, July 7, 1929.*)

INTERDEPARTMENTAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.—The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs recently signed a contract with the Central Telephone Co., with headquarters in Cali, Department of El Valle, by the terms of which the latter undertakes to establish telephone service between the principal cities of the Departments of El Valle and Caldas. The company must complete the lines within the period of five years after the signing of the contract. The lines will have a total length of approximately 650 kilometers. At all times the Government will exercise a careful supervision over the company's affairs and earnings, it having a right to a share in the profits under the terms of the contract. The Government will also enjoy free use of the lines for a specified number of calls each month, the limit varying with the rank of the high administrative officials who may exercise this privilege. (*Diario Oficial*, Bogota, June 7, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY.—Information has been received that work is progressing steadily on the San Jose-Cartago highway. Further reports state that 2,500 men are now employed in highway construction throughout the Republic, while 3,500 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile) have been bridged, graded, and made ready for paving. An iron suspension bridge has been built over the Colorado River in the Province of Alajuela, and efforts are being made to push the initiation of work on dredging a channel in the Tortuguero lakes, the project for which was authorized during the administration of President Jiménez. At that time extensive studies were made, but owing to the great expense involved nothing definite was undertaken. Now, however, a further investigation has been ordered, with a hope that a more favorable report can be obtained. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, June 8, 21, and 22, 1929; *Commerce Reports*, Washington, August 5, 1929.)

ECUADOR

AIRPORT FOR GUAYAQUIL.—By decree of May 16, 1929, the expenditure of 300,000 sucres was authorized for the construction of an international airport for Guayaquil and for the building of an automobile highway to connect the field and the city, if necessary. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, May 31, 1929.)

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Work is reported as progressing satisfactorily on the extension of the coast line. The time between Guayaquil and the popular shore resort of Salinas has now been reduced to six hours. The new service is found convenient by tourists from abroad, the large liners now making Salinas a port of call. Local traffic is also increasing daily. The Quito-Esmeraldas Railway has

advanced as far as Ibarra, capital of the northern Province of Imbabura, where the first passenger train arrived on June 8. On June 14 the National Assembly voted an appropriation of 800,000 sucres for extension work on the Sibambe-Cuenca line, 300,000 sucres for the Puerto Bolivar-Rio Amarillo line, and a like sum for the Esmeraldas line.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION.—Work is progressing satisfactorily on the construction of the Loja-Zaruma highway. On June 14 the National Assembly voted an appropriation of 100,000 sucres for the Riobamba-Babahoya road and a like sum for the Quito-Chonehighway.

BUS SERVICE OVER THE ANDES.—The old mountain trail over the Andes between Riobamba and Guaranda has been widened and improved to permit daily bus service in all kinds of weather. The cars carry 12 passengers and 1,200 pounds of freight without difficulty, despite the fact that there is more than a 2,000-meter climb to the summit. (*Registro Oficial*, Quito, May 31, 1929; *El Comercio*, Quito, June 8, 9, 15, 26, 1929; *The West Coast Leader*, Lima, July 9, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

EXTENSION OF AIR LINES.—On June 20, 1929, air-mail and passenger service was opened between the cities of Guatemala and Quezaltenango, a distance of 120 miles. The latter city is the capital of the Department of the same name and the second largest city in the Republic. Despite this fact and that it is important both as an industrial and commercial center, no rail communication with the capital or the Pacific coast exists. Until the beginning of the air service the journey had to be made from Guatemala by automobile through the mountains, or from Retalhuleu, on the International Railways, by rail and automobile. The condition of the roads at some seasons of the year often made the trip an unpleasant one.

A contract for regular air mail service between the capital and La Libertad, the principal city of the Department of El Peten, was also approved by President Chacón on June 11. No direct means of communication between the two cities existed up to that time, the Peten region being reached from Belize, British Honduras. It is important as a trading center in chicle, corn, beans, and cabinet woods, especially mahogany and cedar. (*Diario de Centro América*, Guatemala, June 11, 20, 1929.)

HONDURAS

COMAYAGUA-RIO SULACO HIGHWAY.—The decree of April 10, 1929, providing for the raising of funds for the construction of a highway from Comayagua to a point on the left bank of the Sulaco River, in Minas de Oro municipality, and opposite the village of Victoria, went into effect on August 1. The road will pass through San Jeronimo and La Libertad. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, July 26, 1929.)

PERU

ACTIVITY IN ROAD CONSTRUCTION.—The Minister of Promotion has authorized the construction of the following roads with funds from the appropriation made for that purpose: From Huanuco to Panao, 300 Peruvian pounds; Vitor to Arequipa, 1,000 pounds; Chilote to Cajamarca, 2,000 pounds; Acomayo to Chuquicahuana, 1,000 pounds; Huaylas to Mato, 300 pounds; Canta to Cerro de Pasco, 1,000 pounds. The construction by private parties of a road from Paita to Piura and from Laredo to Quihihuac was also decreed, subject to certain conditions. (*El Peruano*, Lima, June 15, 17, and 19, 1929.)

MOTOR TRAFFIC IN PERU.—Estimates made in January, 1929, set the number of motor vehicles in use in the entire country at 11,900. Of this number, 6,700 were passenger cars and 5,200 trucks. More than half of this total number, or 6,783, were registered in the city of Lima. Within the past year travel on motor busses was given into the hands of a few large companies who have in use 295 busses, thus putting out of business many small concerns owning only one or two vehicles. (*Touring Club Peruano*, April, 1929.)

URUGUAY

COLONIA-BUENOS AIRES MOTOR-BOAT SERVICE.—The opening of a line of motor boats between Colonia and Buenos Aires, 15 miles across the River Plate, is planned for an early date. The new service should prove a boon to Colonia, a thriving export center. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, July 3, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

TELEGRAPHIC AND RADIOTELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.—The first telegraph line in Venezuela was constructed between Caracas and La Guaira, a distance of 32 kilometers (kilometer equals 0.62 of a mile), during the presidency of General José Tadeo Monagas (1855-1858). To-day, 11,131 kilometers of telegraph lines and 239 telegraph offices take care of the vastly increased communication needs of the country. The various telegraphic circuits of Venezuela are as follows:

	Office
Circuit of Caracas.....	24
South Circuit.....	27
Central Circuit.....	39
Western Circuit.....	40
Los Andes Circuit.....	49
Eastern Circuit.....	29
South Eastern Circuit.....	31
Total.....	239

The total revenue from the offices during the fiscal year 1927-28 was 998,220.75 bolivars. During the second half of the year 1928 revenues reached 554,782.64 bolivars and it is expected that the revenues for the whole year of 1928-29 will total more than 1,000,000 bolivars. General expenses for the Federal telegraph and telephone service amounted to 518,753.88 bolivars during the year 1927-28.

In July, 1928, the National Government opened to public service the high-power radiotelegraphic stations installed in Maracay and Maracaibo for foreign communication. Later in the same year the station in San Cristobal, capital of the State of Tachira, was established. Besides these, there are stations being operated in Caracas, Maiquetia, and Porlamar. To perfect the service, short-wave stations have been installed in Caracas, Maracay, and Maiquetia. At present studies are being made for new stations which, when installed, will extend the service to other points in the Republic in accordance with the program of the National Government.

The revenue derived from radiograms during the fiscal year 1927-28 was 957,564.97 bolivars, a sum which was more than equaled by collections during the second half of the year 1928, which totaled 993,628.47 bolivars. The general expenses of the radiotelegraphic service during 1927-28 were 340,795.30 bolivars. (*Venezuela of Today*, New York, July, 1929.)

BEACON LIGHT.—A powerful revolving beacon light was recently erected on one of the peaks of Los Morros at San Juan and formally put in operation on June 24. Since the beams of this light can be seen for a distance of 300 miles, it will undoubtedly prove of great assistance to night flying. (*El Universal*, Caracas, June 25, 1929.)



LABOR AND PUBLIC WORKS

CUBA

PLAN OF PUBLIC WORKS.—An extensive public-works program is now being carefully laid out for the next six years. This will include a nation-wide movement for the building of waterworks, sewer systems, and for the paving of highways, all to be completed during President Machado's term of office. Not only will the entire program of the Central Highway and its various connecting links be carried out as proposed, but the Department of Public Works will make special efforts to complete the construction of new Government buildings,

schools, universities, national libraries, new markets, and the improvement of ports by dredging and building of docks.

The completion of these projects will be made possible by receipts from special taxes which will remain in force 20 years and which will constitute a growing fund for public improvements during that time. Several new aqueducts are considered among the most urgent projects in the plan of public works. Among these a 7-mile aqueduct is being built by the city of Santiago de Cuba in Oriente Province, and others of varying length will supply seven different cities in the island. The Habana aqueduct will be amplified so that it will easily take care of a population of 1,500,000 inhabitants. (*Cuba Review*, New York, August, 1929.)

SALVADOR

BOARD OF DEVELOPMENT.—In order to provide funds for the public-works program of the city of San Salvador now being undertaken by the Board of Development created by the Executive on July 20, 1928, the National Assembly, by a decree of June 25, 1929, imposed the following taxes: (a) Ten per cent on steamship tickets; (b) 5 per cent on fire-insurance premiums, national companies being exempted; (c) 2 per cent on dividends of corporations; (d) 2 per cent on profits of banking companies which do not pay dividends within the country; and (e) one-tenth of a *centavo* on each cigarette made by machine in Salvador; (f) 5 *centavos* on each package of 20 cigarettes or less imported. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, June 27, 1929.)



POPULATION AND MIGRATION

CHILE

ESTIMATE OF POPULATION.—The official Chilean General Statistical Bureau estimates the population of the country as of May 15, this year, at 4,364,395 inhabitants, the density to the square kilometer being 5.81 persons. These figures are arrived at by adopting the results of the 1920 census as a basis, adding the growth since indicated by vital statistics, and taking into account the changes in population and territory incident upon the settlement of the Tacna-Arica question. The relatively slight foreign immigration does not appear to have been considered.

With the cession to Peru of 12,400 square kilometers of territory in Tacna the total area of Chile will be 751,605 square kilometers. It is estimated that 12,400 persons will pass under Peruvian sovereignty at the same time. The Chilean population of the ceded portion of Tacna, composed of Government employees, policemen, troops, etc., will move to Arica and the figure for that Department has been revised accordingly.

The distribution of population by provinces is calculated as follows:

Province	Area	Estimated population May, 1929	Population
	<i>Square kilometers</i>		<i>Square kilometers</i>
Tacna.....	15, 308	31, 403	2. 01
Tarapaca.....	42, 587	110, 980	2. 61
Antofagasta.....	120, 846	202, 361	1. 67
Atacama.....	79, 663	54, 636	. 69
Coquimbo.....	38, 971	199, 000	5. 11
Aconcagua.....	15, 690	480, 678	30. 64
Santiago.....	16, 018	864, 110	53. 95
Colechagua.....	16, 494	336, 686	20. 41
Talca.....	14, 512	227, 922	15. 71
Maule.....	15, 579	229, 184	14. 71
Nuble.....	15, 799	260, 733	16. 50
Concepcion.....	11, 228	337, 124	30. 03
Bio-Bio.....	16, 802	190, 266	11. 32
Cautin.....	25, 446	368, 862	14. 50
Valdivia.....	26, 285	216, 524	8. 24
Chiloé.....	31, 246	218, 145	6. 98
Aysen.....	128, 834
Magallanes.....	120, 297	35, 781	. 30
Whole country.....	751, 605	4, 364, 395	5. 81

(*Estadística Chilena*, published at Santiago by the *Dirección General de Estadística*, May, 1929.)

PERU

PROGRESS OF COLONIZATION.—The colonization policy adopted by the Government is beginning to show practical results. There are now four distinct regions of the country open to settlement, some with colonies already established and others still being prepared for the reception of settlers. With a view to avoiding mistakes which contributed to the failure of previous attempts to colonize, the Government is first assuring good means of transportation. The present policy is to provide each colony with one good highway that shall give it access to either a railway or a port. These "colony highways," as they are known, average 150 kilometers (a kilometer equals

0.62 mile) in length and are all under construction, while some are nearly finished. It is the intention to have them all completed within two to three years, when the settlers will be ready to ship their products. The recent Cossack arrivals, who are familiar with road making, are expected to help in this operation while waiting for their lands to be surveyed, apportioned, and cleared for settlement.

The policy of the Government is to encourage foreign immigration, but it also hopes that these preparations for opening up the rich valleys of the interior for settlement will encourage the native laborer to seek a better and more healthful livelihood in tilling the soil and to become a landowner.

The first colony established under the present policy was Pueblo Leguía, on Mount Satipo in the Department of Junin. Here 500 families, numbering 2,000 people, are happily settled and will soon be ready to ship their cacao, coffee, and coca to the cities. The second colony is in the Marcapata Valley, where German settlers are awaiting the completion of a bridge and piece of roadway to go ahead with the settling of Villa Augusta. Arrangements have been made to supply them with temporary shelter, tools, and provisions while they are establishing themselves. The colonization company has also contracted to supply them with a lumber mill, electricity, a water system, and drainage. The Cossack colonists have gone to settle along the rich lands of the Apurimac River. They report that there are as many as 35,000 of their countrymen who wish to follow and make their homes in Peru.

The first contingent of a large Polish immigration is due to arrive at the Amazon port of Iquitos in October, and preparations are being made by the Polish-American Colonization Co. to settle them in the Tumbes and Urubamba region, in the east. This company intends to introduce 10,000 Polish families within the next six to eight years. These colonists plan to engage in the scientific breeding of farm animals, lumbering, and the cultivation of cotton, cacao, and coffee. (*El Tiempo*, Lima, June 6, 1929, and *La Prensa*, Lima, June 6, 25, 27, and July 1 and 3, 1929.)

URUGUAY

POPULATION AT THE END OF 1928.—According to statistics issued by the *Dirección General de Estadística*, the population of Uruguay on December 31, 1928, was 1,808,286, and the density 9.67 inhabitants to the square kilometer, the area of the Republic being 186,926 square kilometers.

The table given below shows the distribution of the population among the 18 Departments into which the country is divided:

Departments	Area	Population Dec. 31, 1928	Density to the square kilometer
	<i>Square kilometers</i>		
Artigas.....	11, 378	44, 860	3. 94
Canelones.....	4, 752	167, 037	35. 15
Cerro Largo.....	14, 929	79, 219	5. 31
Colonia.....	5, 682	105, 417	18. 55
Durazzo.....	14, 315	76, 793	5. 36
Flores.....	4, 519	28, 878	6. 39
Florida.....	12, 107	87, 573	7. 23
Lavalleja.....	12, 485	96, 235	7. 71
Maldonado.....	4, 111	54, 416	13. 24
Montevideo.....	664	458, 784	680. 94
Paysandu.....	13, 252	67, 230	5. 07
Rio Negro.....	8, 471	37, 789	4. 46
Rivera.....	9, 829	60, 969	6. 20
Rocha.....	11, 089	65, 919	5. 94
Salto.....	12, 603	80, 817	. 41
San Jose.....	6, 963	82, 978	11. 92
Soriano.....	9, 223	73, 317	7. 95
Tacuarembó.....	21, 015	84, 494	4. 02
Treinta y Tres.....	9, 539	55, 561	5. 82
	186, 926	1, 808, 286	9. 67

(Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda, Montevideo, April, 1929.)

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

BOLIVIA

OPENING OF THE BANCO CENTRAL DE BOLIVIA.—On July 1 the Banco Central de Bolivia opened its doors in La Paz for business. The new institution was created by a law of April 20, 1929, as part of the program of banking reform recommended by the Kemmerer Commission, and into it was merged the Banco de la Nación Boliviana, which since 1911 had been the country's official banking agency. The conversion was effected by exchanging one and one-fourth shares of stock in the new bank for one share in the old one. (*El Diario*, La Paz, June 28, July 10, 11, 1929; *Report by Edward G. Trueblood*, American Vice Consul in Charge, La Paz, July 19, 1929.)

BUDGET FOR 1929.—The budget law for the fiscal year 1929 estimates receipts at 50,747,617.38 bolivianos and expenditures at 50,691,402.78 bolivianos. There results, therefore, an expected surplus of 56,214.60 bolivianos. In order to obtain this favorable balance, a law was passed suppressing the increases in pay granted to Government employees by decree and returning to the salary scale of last year. In addition, office expenses were reduced 20 per cent.

The following table is a résumé of authorized expenditures:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES		
Section I. Legislative Branch:		Bolivianos
Senate.....	-----	348,868.00
House of Representatives.....	-----	879,890.00
Section II. Judicial Branch.....	-----	2,033,348.00
Section III. Executive Branch:		
Government.....	-----	2,705,417.30
Foreign Relations.....	-----	874,449.95
Worship.....	-----	175,260.00
Treasury.....	-----	835,673.99
Industry.....	-----	393,561.00
Promotion.....	-----	894,108.00
Communications.....	-----	2,072,587.00
Education.....	-----	4,429,318.00
War.....	-----	9,160,569.45
Agriculture.....	-----	159,310.00
Colonization.....	-----	732,840.25
Public Health.....	-----	213,000.00
Section IV. Direct Public Debt Service.....	-----	18,258,637.25
Section V. Independent Services:		
Comptroller Generalship of the Republic.....	-----	370,000.00
National Tax Collection Co.....	-----	1,700,000.00
Section VI. Pensions and compensations.....	-----	690,655.39
Total ordinary expenditures.....	-----	<u>46,927,457.58</u>

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES

Section VII. Indirect Public Debt Service.....	-----	3,763,945.20
Total extraordinary expenses.....	-----	<u>3,763,945.20</u>
Grand total of expenditures.....	-----	<u>50,691,402.78</u>

(*El Diario, La Paz, July 4, 1929.*)

CHILE

CONSOLIDATED MUNICIPAL LOAN.—On August 21, 1929, an issue of \$15,000,000 Chilean consolidated municipal loan, 31-year 7 per cent sinking fund gold bonds, series A, of 1929, dated September 1, was offered in New York and Amsterdam at 94, to yield 7.50 per cent to final maturity. Of the total, \$1,000,000 in bonds was offered in

Amsterdam. The proceeds of the issue will be used under the supervision of the Minister of the Interior for the purchase, construction, or improvement of municipal buildings or other public works, street paving, and the funding or consolidation of outstanding obligations. Sixty-five municipalities, including Santiago, Valparaiso, Vina del Mar, Antofagasta, Iquique, Arica, Tocopilla, Concepcion, Valdivia, Chillan, and Magallanes (Punta Arenas) participate in the loan in direct joint liability.

In Chile the revenues of the municipalities are collected and disbursed under the direct control and supervision of the Ministries of the Interior and of Finance. The National Government must approve all municipal loans, budgets, and accounts, and monthly reports of receipts and expenditures must be submitted to the Comptroller General. (*The Times*, New York, August 21, 1929; *Public Ledger*, Philadelphia, August 21, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

STATEMENT OF MORTGAGE LOAN BANK.—It was announced by the board of directors of the Mortgage Loan Bank during July that the bank had 500,000 colones in its reserve fund and sufficient funds to set aside an amount of approximately 45,000 colones to guarantee its credits and make possible the amortization of the Spanish debt within 9 years instead of 20, as stipulated in the agreement. The following is the statement of the bank issued June 30, 1929.

ASSETS	
	Colones
Mortgage loans.....	25,868,049.38
Other loans.....	24,210.00
Accounts receivable.....	3,788.45
Investments.....	522,000.00
7 per cent mortgage cedula.....	1,223,524.00
Real estate.....	38,122.78
The Royal Bank of Canada, account, colones.....	62,749.32
The Royal Bank of Canada, account, dollars.....	143,844.88
Cash.....	12,774.05
Furniture.....	10,488.85
Interest receivable.....	8,334.00
Securities held for safe-keeping.....	662,400.00
Securities held as collateral.....	64,000.00
Amortization fund, payable.....	543,050.62
Paving bonds held in custody.....	325,000.00
Total.....	29,512,336.33

LIABILITIES

	Colones
Capital.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve fund.....	350,000.00
Undistributed profits.....	194,615.70
8 per cent bonds in circulation.....	7,264,400.00
Cedulas in circulation.....	8,709,600.00
Coupon service.....	420,207.90
Service of San Jose paving bonds.....	137,500.00
Coupons payable.....	2,288.00
Bonds payable.....	6,800.00
Undistributed interest.....	703,173.62
Interest payable.....	8,335.79
National Peninsular and American credit.....	7,000,000.00
Bank of Costa Rica.....	136,486.34
Accounts current.....	179,266.95
Deposit of Government of Costa Rica for purchase of bonds.....	300,000.00
Advances of Government of Costa Rica for expenses.....	100,000.00
Government of Costa Rica, public works.....	1,342,199.98
Accounts payable.....	63,011.43
Deposits of securities in safe-keeping.....	662,400.00
Deposits of securities held as collateral.....	64,000.00
Amortization fund, payable.....	543,050.62
Paving bonds held for sale.....	325,000.00
Total.....	29,512,336.33

(*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, July 5, 1929.)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—Tax collections for 1928 amounted to \$15,477,722.67 and expenditures to \$15,933,513.55. The deficit for the year was therefore \$455,790.88, but as 1927 had left a favorable balance of \$1,667,425.28 the treasury was still able to commence the year 1929 with a surplus of \$1,211,634.40 after deducting the 1928 shortage. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, July 9, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSTITUTE ESTABLISHED.—See page 1035.

PANAMA

PROGRESS IN CHIRIQUI PROVINCE.—The development of the fertile and thriving "tierras bajas del Sur" (lowlands of the south) in Chiriqui Province continues under the impulse of sustained official assistance and large-scale private initiative. Two recent forward steps have served to call attention again to this field and to what the immediate future holds in store for it.

The Chiriqui Land Co., a subsidiary of the United Fruit Co., has submitted to the Government for approval plans for the development of its vast concession that will involve an expenditure of

approximately \$8,250,000. The money will be spent on laying out plantations in one of the richest agricultural regions in the country, irrigation work, railways, buildings, machinery, sanitation, and various equipment.

The company has also signed contracts with the Government for the operation of the recently completed extension of the Chiriqui Railway from Concepcion to Puerto Armuelles and the concrete wharf now being built there.

The Government, for its part, has expropriated 30 hectares (one hectare equals 2.47 acres) of land for laying out a town site at Puerto Armuelles. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, July 23, 24, 25, 1929.)

ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.—As part of the fiscal program recommended by the American financial experts a few months past, Panama made provision in its new budget for the payment of accumulated bills against the Government amounting to \$758,378.12, and decided upon recourse to an issue of treasury notes for compensation to creditors until funds are available from tax receipts. The date for the retirement of a first lot of notes was set for September 10, with the remainder to be taken up on the 11th of each month until extinction. (*Star and Herald*, Panama, July 24, 1929.)

BIENNIAL BUDGET.—The biennial (1929–1931) budget law approved June 21, 1929, and in force July 1, estimates governmental receipts at 17,031,907.85 balboas and fixes expenditures at the same amount. Appropriations for the period are distributed as follows:

	Balboas
Department of Government and Justice.....	3, 768, 943. 75
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	572, 000. 00
Department of the Treasury.....	1, 588, 264. 00
Department of Public Instruction.....	3, 327, 937. 00
Department of Agriculture and Public Works.....	1, 428, 588. 98
Total.....	10, 685, 733. 73
National Public Debt Service.....	4, 126, 174. 12
Charity.....	2, 220, 000. 00
	17, 031, 907. 85

(*Gaceta Oficial*, Panama, June 25, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

BRANCHES OF ARGENTINE BANKS TO BE ESTABLISHED.—Señor Manuel Gómez, of the Banco de la Nación Argentina, and Señor Agustín Melián, of the Banco El Hogar Argentino, visited Paraguay to study conditions in the country previous to the establishment in Asuncion of branches of the banking institutions which they represent.

A law enacted by the Argentine Congress authorizes the Banco de la Nación to operate in Paraguay and a high official of the bank recently stated in an interview to the press that a branch will soon be

opened in Asuncion. An interesting point to be solved before the bank is established is the question of interest rates. The Banco de la Nación Argentina charges a maximum rate of 7 per cent, while transactions in Asuncion are based on a rate of from 10 to 12 per cent, and it is thought that a sudden change in rates might cause disturbances.

The Banco El Hogar Argentino is an important mortgage bank and the establishment of a branch in Asuncion is considered by Paraguayan business men as promising benefits to their country. (*Revista del Comercio*, Asuncion, June 16, 1929.)

SALVADOR

BUDGET FOR 1929-30.—The National Assembly of the Republic of Salvador by a decree of June 29, 1929, promulgated the following budget for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1929, and ending July 30, 1930:

REVENUES		Colones
Import duties.....	-----	13, 120, 000
Export duties.....	-----	2, 740, 000
Liquor tax.....	-----	4, 600, 000
Stamp tax.....	-----	800, 000
Direct taxes.....	-----	1, 201, 000
Sundry taxes.....	-----	1, 870, 000
Services.....	-----	1, 079, 000
National domain.....	-----	80, 000
Total revenue.....	-----	25, 490, 000
EXPENDITURES		
National Assembly.....	-----	205, 785. 00
Presidency of the Republic.....	-----	165, 770. 00
Interior.....	-----	3, 110, 786. 13
Labor.....	-----	18, 840. 00
Promotion.....	-----	3, 019, 100. 00
Agriculture.....	-----	177, 500. 00
Foreign Affairs.....	-----	767, 500. 00
Public Instruction.....	-----	2, 728, 213. 28
Justice.....	-----	1, 155, 031. 00
Charity.....	-----	816, 472. 00
Health.....	-----	393, 600. 00
Finance.....	-----	2, 116, 713. 25
Public Credit.....	-----	6, 400, 000. 00
Industry and Commerce.....	-----	46, 000. 00
War, Navy, and Aviation.....	-----	4, 303, 657. 76
Unforeseen expenses.....	-----	350, 000. 00
Total expenditures.....	-----	25, 775, 398. 42

(*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, June 29, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

BUDGET.—The budget law for the fiscal year from July 1, 1929, to June 30, 1930, enacted by Congress on June 8, 1929, and signed by President Pérez on June 20, 1929, estimates the revenues at 193,189,750 bolivars and authorizes expenditures of 192,450,000 bolivars, the latter being fixed as follows:

	Bolivars
Department of the Interior.....	34, 995, 922. 28
Department of Foreign Affairs.....	5, 248, 217. 05
Treasury Department.....	30, 261, 571. 14
War and Navy Department.....	29, 731, 948. 15
Department of Promotion.....	36, 049, 936. 00
Department of Public Works.....	45, 000, 000. 00
Department of Public Instruction.....	9, 268, 573. 00
	190, 556, 167. 62
Amendments to the budget.....	1, 893, 832. 38
Total.....	192, 450, 000. 00

The chief sources of the estimated revenue of 193,189,750 bolivars are the following:

	Bolivars
Customs duties through regular imports and parcels post.....	53, 500, 000
Mines, including petroleum deposits.....	40, 000, 000
30 per cent tax.....	16, 050, 000
Cigarettes.....	16, 000, 000
Revenue stamps.....	13, 000, 000
Liquors.....	9, 000, 000
Salt.....	7, 000, 000
12½ per cent national tax.....	6, 687, 500
12½ per cent territorial tax.....	6, 687, 500

(Gaceta Oficial, Caracas, June 24, 1929.)



EDUCATION AND
FINE ARTS

ARGENTINA

NEW SCHOOLS.—In a recent session the National Council of Education approved a project for the establishment of schools in the frontier regions of the country. These schools, of which seven will be established in the Territory of Misiones, five in Formosa, two in the Chaco, one in Salta, two in Los Andes, one in Las Cuevas, seven in Neuquen, two in Rio Negro, five in Chubut, two in Santa Cruz, and one in Tierra del Fuego, will offer academic and vocational training,

including courses in agriculture. School attendance will be obligatory only for children from 6 to 14 years of age, that of those from 14 to 16 being entirely voluntary. Special courses will also be given for adults.

On June 12 President Irigoyen signed a decree authorizing the expenditure of 4,514,470 pesos paper for the creation of primary schools in Buenos Aires, the Provinces and National Territories. This action was taken at the petition of the National Council of Education, which is endeavoring to establish as many schools as possible in order to combat illiteracy, and is planning a program of studies to meet the needs of everyday Argentine life.

Notes from Rosario state that the educational authorities in that Province are continuing the campaign against illiteracy which they launched as a separate and distinct program from that being carried on at the same time in the Province by the National Council. Early in July eight more schools were opened in the city of Rosario and its suburbs. Four of these were regular day schools, while the others were night schools. In the latter an interesting experiment is being made in adult education, the sole subjects offered being regular courses in reading, writing, and arithmetic. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 13 and 23 and July 11, 1929.)

ACTIVITIES OF ARGENTINE-AMERICAN CULTURAL INSTITUTE.—The new department of education of the Argentine-American Cultural Institute has inaugurated courses in English. When the complete program is carried out it will include three years of elementary work, 3-year courses in advanced work and comparative literature of England and the United States, as well as commercial and legal English, and English for medical students. Courses in Spanish will also be given for foreigners. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 8, 1929.)

NEW TYPE OF SCHOOL.—Plans are being made by the National Board of Education to use from March to November the buildings and equipment of the vacation camp of the Child Welfare Society at Carcarana for a new type of boarding school for illiterates. The plant includes 33 hectares of land, and special attention will be given to agricultural training. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, May 24, 1929.)

BRAZIL

EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN STATE OF PERNAMBUCO.—A decree of December 27, 1928, provides for drastic changes in the educational system of Pernambuco, these changes to be brought about gradually. A technical division separated from the administrative division is to be organized, and the number of inspectors is to be increased. Primary instruction, which formerly consisted of a 4-year course, is to be given in a 7-year course—five years of general work and two of advanced. Wherever possible, consolidated schools are to be built, and special

classes for supernormal and mentally retarded children are to be organized. Entrance requirements for the normal schools are to be raised to 14 years of age and the presentation of a diploma from the full primary course. This work is to be divided into two cycles—three years of general work and two of professional studies, while a general redistribution of studies in the curriculum is planned, with the addition of English, human anatomy, physiology, teaching methods, and sociology. A 3-year normal course will be given in the Normal School of Recife to prepare rural teachers, and vacation courses will be held for the benefit of teachers outside of the cities. A higher normal will be established, with a general and a professional course, for the preparation of supervisors and secondary and normal teachers. Plans are made for establishing an institute of vocational guidance for assisting the student in choosing his profession. Much attention will be given to the pupils' health. The School Medical Corps is to be reorganized and dental inspectors and school nurses are to be incorporated into it. Physical education is to be put on a more scientific basis, and the school authorities are looking forward to the establishment of school lunches, vacation camps, and special classes for tubercular children.

CHILE

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION COURSES.—Extension courses for the popularization of science are now being given at the University of Chile to well-attended classes and are winning the highest praise. (*Cable press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Santiago, August 12, 1929.*)

FELLOWSHIPS FOR FOREIGN STUDY.—Regulations have recently been published for granting fellowships annually to 4 normal-school teachers and 20 primary-school teachers for study in foreign countries. One group of teachers will be sent for a period of six months or a year, while another group can remain for three years. The recipients of these fellowships, who will be selected by competitive examination, will have to be able to read and translate the language of the country in which they will study. The student is to send a report every six months to the office of the Director General of Primary Education relative to his attendance at classes, laboratories, etc., and every three months, bibliographies and a report on the educational reforms in the country in which he is studying. Upon returning to Chile the Government will offer the students positions for at least five years in the normal or primary schools. (*Diario Oficial, Santiago, May 22, 1929; El Mercurio, Santiago, April 26, 1929.*)

AMERICAN PROFESSOR IN UNIVERSITY.—Dr. Max F. Meyer, professor of psychology in the University of Missouri, has gone to Chile at the invitation of the University at Santiago, where he will give

courses on psychology. Professor Meyer will take for use in class experiments some of his scientific instruments, which are of recent invention.

CUBA

LAW SCHOOL.—An act for the reorganization of the faculty of law of the University of Havana presented to Congress on June 10 confirms the establishment of an institute of applied criminal law, an institute of statistics and economic reform, and an institute of foreign service, and looks forward to the creation of a school of journalism. The Higher School of Commerce is to become independent of the Law School on October 1, 1933. (*Gaceta Oficial*, Habana, June 21, 1929.)

ECUADOR

THE QUITO VOCATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Ecuadorean capital possesses a splendid vocational school. Instruction is given boys in carpentry, mechanics, mechanical drawing, printing, photography, and design. The girls are principally taught weaving, sewing, and design. So thorough is the curriculum that the children are instructed in the nature of fibers themselves and follow the process of their transformation from the raw material to the dyed thread.

A library is attached and there are well-lighted study rooms. An example in hygiene is given by the scrupulous cleanliness maintained. Sports and physical training receive careful attention and a swimming pool was recently completed. (*El Comercio*, Quito, June 16, 1929.)

NEW ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.—Carrying out a plan of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts of San Fernando, Spain, to establish corresponding academies in the American Republics, the first American Academy of Fine Arts has been created in Quito. (*El Comercio*, Quito, May 20, 1929.)

HONDURAS

PARENTS AND TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—A parents and teachers' association was recently organized at the Lempira primary school in Comayaguela. (*El Cronista*, Tegucigalpa, July 31, 1929.)

MEXICO

SPECIAL STUDY IN MEXICO.—About 100 educators, authors, journalists, clergymen, and business men from the United States attended the seminar in Mexico City sponsored by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America. Among the prominent Mexicans who are mentioned on the program as lecturers or guides of the group are the following: Moises Saenz, assistant secretary of the National Department of Education; Dr. Antonio Castro Leal, presi-

dent of the National University; Daniel Cosío Villegas, secretary of the National University; Prof. Rafael Ramírez, Miguel Mendizabal, historian; Dr. José Zozaya, biologist; Manuel Gómez Morín, president of the Bank of Mexico, Vicente Lombardo Toledano, one of the leaders of the Mexican Federation of Labor, Salvador Urbina, Justice of the Supreme Court; Salvador Novo, lecturer on Mexican literature; Carlos Chávez, lecturer on native music, and Diego Rivera, famous artist. (*Christian Science Monitor*, Boston, July 15, 1929.)

NICARAGUA

EDUCATIONAL ADVISORY BOARDS.—A system of "Boards for the fostering of education" ("*Juntas de Fomento Escolar*") in every community of the country was instituted by a decree of June 27, 1929. These committees, membership in which is purely honorary, have for their purpose the advancement of education by general and specific cooperation with the Inspectors of Education as counsellors, and by direct material aid to students and educational institutions.

In their rôle as advisors they are to exercise the utmost vigilance over public and private schools, visit all such institutions, and suggest either to the inspectors or the Ministry of Education itself innovations believed efficacious for the greater diffusion of education and the improvement of student health, aid the inspectors in building up the school savings and library funds, and attend and report upon all educational deliberative gatherings to the Ministry of Public Instruction. In the agricultural colonies they are also to collaborate with the inspectors in the opening of schools and in their administration and development.

They are expected to furnish material aid by organizing contests and presenting plays of an educational nature, the receipts from which will be devoted to assisting poor students, either in the form of medicines, food, and clothing, or school supplies and to receive donations for the construction of school buildings and the acquisition of land suitable for agricultural experimental stations. (*El Comercio*, Managua, June 29, 1929.)

PARAGUAY

HISTORICAL AND ETHNOGRAPHIC MUSEUM.—A meeting of several distinguished members of the various scientific, artistic, and cultural institutions of Paraguay was held at Asunción on June 27 with the purpose of discussing the foundation of a historical and ethnographic museum. An executive committee was elected at the meeting and will be in charge of collecting and cataloguing objects of scientific and artistic value now scattered throughout the country. The Paraguayan Red Cross and the Scientific Society of Paraguay (*Sociedad Científica del Paraguay*) have volunteered to cooperate with the

executive committee in the fulfillment of its task. (*El Diario, Asuncion*, June 28, 1929.)

PERU

INSTRUCTION FOR INDIANS.—The recent establishment in the Ministry of Instruction of a section of Indian education is an illustration of the special attention that is being paid to the indigenous population of Peru. The Government plans to establish schools for the Indians in the Departments of Puno, Loreto, and Ayacucho, as well as pedagogic institutes to train teachers for these schools.

SALVADOR

MEDAL OF ARTISTIC MERIT.—The National Assembly of the Republic of El Salvador has bestowed upon Señor don Ciriaco de Jesús Alas the medal of artistic merit. Señor Alas is one of the most distinguished Salvadorean musicians and has contributed greatly to the development of musical education in El Salvador. (*Diario Oficial, San Salvador*, June 27, 1929.)

UNITED STATES

VISITING PROFESSOR TO LATIN AMERICA.—Prof. George McCutcheon McBride, of the University of California branch at Los Angeles, will spend the coming year in Latin America as visiting professor to Latin America of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. According to newspaper reports, he will give a series of talks at the following universities: University of Chile at Santiago, University of San Marcos at Lima, National University at Buenos Aires, University of Montevideo, and the University of Rio de Janeiro. Doctor McBride will speak on human geography, and while in Chile will make a special study of the economic geography of that nation. Previous recipients of this professorship have been the famous international law expert, Dr. James Brown Scott, and Dr. David Barrows, former president of the University of California at Berkeley.

URUGUAY

CLASSES FOR RETARDED PUPILS.—In view of the success of the special classes organized in 1928 for mentally retarded pupils, the National Board of Primary and Normal Education has decided to establish similar classes wherever necessary. Repeating students who do not have a good excuse for failing, and pupils older than 7 who have not been able to carry the work of the regular first-year class, will enter these special classes. The enrollment in these special classes, to be held in the regular school buildings, will be kept down to 20. (*Anales de Instrucción Primaria, Montevideo*, February and April, 1929.)

PRIMARY SCHOOLS SHOW GAINS.—In 1928 Uruguay had 1,508 public and private primary schools, directed by 4,582 teachers, with 169,985 pupils enrolled. The average attendance was 133,588. These figures represent important gains since 1924, when there were but 1,216 such schools with 3,478 teachers, 138,920 children enrolled, and the average attendance 107,265. (*Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda*, April, 1929.)



SOCIAL WELFARE AND PUBLIC HEALTH

ARGENTINA

FEDERATION FOR STUDY OF CANCER.—As a result of the favorable reception given by the Argentine Association for the Study of Cancer and specialists in this disease throughout Latin America to the proposal of Dr. Angel H. Roffo, prominent Argentine specialist and authority on cancer, for the creation of a federation of various Latin-American agencies engaged in the study of cancer, that entity was formally organized in Buenos Aires on June 20. According to the constitution approved at that time, the purpose of the federation will be to enlist the assistance of all cancer specialists and physicians, surgeons, biologists, physiotherapists, chemists, radiologists, and other persons engaged in related sciences, for the furtherance of the study of the disease and establishment of laboratories, leagues, and other similar institutions for that purpose in all the countries of Latin America. To this end conferences will be held from time to time in which the results of various studies made in the light of the etiology, diagnosis, and treatment of the disease will be presented and demonstrated.

Dr. Angel H. Roffo was chosen to fill the chair of president, Dr. Osvaldo Meabe that of vice president; Dr. Nicolás Capizzano, secretary general; and Dr. Carlos M. Squirru, treasurer.

Representatives of the federation in other countries were appointed as follows: Brazil, Drs. Eurico Branco Ribeiro, Augusto Brandão Filho, Ivo Corrêa Meyer, Camilo Losada, Arturo Neiva, J. de Oliveira Botelho, H. C. de Souza Araujo and Margarino Torres; Bolivia, Raúl Fernández de Córdoba; Colombia, Dr. Sebastián Carrasquilla; Cuba, Dr. Pardo Castelló; Ecuador, Dr. Isidro Ayora, President of Ecuador; Nicaragua, Dr. Rubén Darío; Chile, Drs. Aldo Contrucci, Díaz Velazco, Nacianceno Moreno, Luis Vargas Salcedo, Pardo y Moncheberg; Mexico, Drs. Rafael Arriola Porres, Ezequiel de León,

Ulises Vidal, Jaime N. Casanova, José Méndez Valle, O. Solís, Otilio Méndez, and Octavio Andrade; Paraguay, Drs. Ricardo Odriosola, Eleodoro Arbo, Rubén Encina, Cosme Manzoni, and A. Pecci Saavedra; Uruguay, Drs. E. Blanco Acevedo, Carlos Butler, L. P. Bottaro, Carlos P. Colistro, C. M. Domínguez, Diego Martínez Olascoaga, Domingo Pratt, Enrique Pouey, J. Pou Orfila, Carlos Stajano, Augusto Turenne, Luis A. Surraco, and Juan E. Morelli (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 21, 1929.)

BRAZIL

BUTANTAN INSTITUTE.—The Butantan Institute, near the city of Sao Paulo, continues to win the highest praise for its success in producing excellent prophylactic agents to protect the health of the State and its constantly increasing utility as a center for scientific investigation. At present the Butantan staff is actively engaged in the study of the yellow-fever problem, including the preparation of vaccines and serums. Studies and experiments are also being made with a view to the production of antigangrene serums, a matter of keen interest just now in therapy. It is also planned to commence within a short time the making of antiscarlatina serums, an objective studied for a long time in the Butantan laboratories. These are but a few of the services rendered to humanity by this institution which the general public persists in its inclination of regarding simply as a laboratory for the production of the well-known and efficacious serums against poisoning from snake bites. (*Message of President Julio Prestes de Albuquerque for 1928; Jornal do Brasil*, Rio de Janeiro, July 16, 1929.)

CHILE

PROTECTION OF MINORS.—The execution of the law for the protection of minors, in force since the beginning of the year, is reported to be giving satisfaction. In Santiago it is applied by the Juvenile Court and the Casa de Menores, under the supervision of the Dirección General de la Protección de Menores. All children who are arrested for offenses are taken to the Casa de Menores, where they are detained for some time for observation by the social visitors, a psychologist, a doctor, and the heads of the institution. Their life is made pleasant, usually more so than that of the miserable homes from which they come. Study, lessons in good conduct, play, good food, and regular sleeping hours make up existence.

The boys who are condemned are sent to the reform school, and the girls to the Correctional Home, the Home of the Good Shepherd, etc.

The rôle of the social workers is an important one. These are young women who each day must visit the slums to obtain informa-

tion regarding the antecedents and home life of the youthful delinquents. In many cases their reports establish the responsibility of the parents and proper action is taken to protect the minor in his environment.

In Valparaiso the work is not yet as completely organized, but it is modeled on the same lines.

The first number of the *Boletín de la Dirección General de Protección de Menores* appeared in July.

Among the private welfare institutions of the Chilean capital, one enjoying a particularly high place in the estimation of the public is the Child Protective Society (*Sociedad Protectora de la Infancia*), which is constantly increasing its generous and noble activities. During 1928 assistance was given to 934 children, of whom 55 were completely abandoned. Besides, a home has been fitted up to provide the young protégés with something akin to family atmosphere. There during the day they continue their studies and learn a trade to fit themselves for the first steps in life. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, June 2, 9, 20, 1929.)

EXPANSION OF SOCIAL WELFARE ACTIVITY.—President Ibáñez and the Ministers of Social Welfare and of the Treasury of June 26, last, recommended for favorable action by Congress the request of the General Direction of Charities and Social Welfare to contract an internal loan in the sum of 50,000,000 pesos for the improvement of its various services, extension of activities, and the extinction of the deficits incurred during the years 1926, 1927, and 1928, which amount to 18,000,000 pesos. The loan will consist of 7 per cent Government bonds with an amortization rate of 1 per cent. The service, amounting to 4,000,000 pesos a year, would be covered by an appropriation in the organization's budget based on its income from property, special taxes, and obligatory social insurance.

The sum of 2,500,000 pesos will be devoted to the completion or repairing of hospitals already built but which in many cases are not yet available for use.

The system of first-aid posts now in operation in large centers of population is to be extended to smaller towns and country districts. For this purpose the expenditure of 7,500,000 pesos will be authorized.

Finally, and most important of all, the campaign against cancer and tuberculosis will be intensified by means of a fund amounting to 20,000,000 pesos set aside from the loan. At the urgent instance of the Government, the sanitary and public welfare authorities have been waging war on these plagues, and the efficacy of their endeavors is demonstrated by the lowered number of deaths from both maladies. Now, however, it is felt that wider adoption of methods employed in other countries should be made. (*El Mercurio*, Santiago, June 9, 27, 1929.)

COSTA RICA

RED CROSS BRIGADE.—A sanitary brigade, the members of which have been given extensive training in all phases of the work to be required of them from the setting up a tent to attending wounds and giving first aid in cases of accidents, was recently organized in San Jose by the Costa Rican Red Cross. The general plan is to maintain a disciplined corps of workers who will be prepared to render efficient service in times of emergency. (*Diario de Costa Rica*, San Jose, June 18, 1929.)

CUBA

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS.—The Department of Health is about to establish in Habana, Cuba, a clinic where servants, nurses, cooks, and employees who handle food will be examined for tuberculosis, diseases of the skin and blood, and intestinal parasites. Vaccination against typhoid will be made compulsory for all domestic servants, and the clinic will issue a certificate of good health to be shown when applying for employment. (*Diario de la Marina*, Habana, July 12, 1929.)

GUATEMALA

SANITARY CODE ADOPTED.—By Decree No. 1607, of May 31, 1929, Guatemala adopted a sanitary code to govern the organization of the health and sanitation services. (*El Guatemalteco*, Guatemala, June 22, 1929.)

MEXICO

RECREATIONAL CENTER FOR WORKERS AT BALBUENA.—The opening in the near future of the recreational center for workers in Balbuena will mark the happy conclusion of one of the works of greatest magnitude yet undertaken in Mexico City for the physical and cultural improvement of the worker and of one of the foremost casinos of America. The center, situated on a rectangular tract of land in the northern part of Balbuena Park, covers 150,000 square meters (square meter equals 10.26 square feet) and will hold 5,000 persons. The plan in general is developed along the two axes of the rectangle, the principal entrance, which gives access to a wide esplanade in which a monumental fountain is being erected, being on the longitudinal axis running perpendicular to Balbuena Avenue. On either side of the entrance are the gymnasium, motion-picture theater, and two volleyball courts, while along the same longitudinal axis a large athletic field, in the center of which is a football field of regulation size, is to be found. Stands for spectators, each to hold 400 persons, will be placed on the sides of the field. To the north of the athletic field is a special playground for children and on the southern side swimming

pools for men and women, and a water tower of sufficient capacity to supply the general needs of the park.

The swimming pools are 33.33 meters (meter equals 3.28 feet) in length by 16.50 meters in width and have a depth in the deepest part of 3 meters. In the lower part of the galleries for spectators, which run the length of each pool and can accommodate 200 persons each, there are 60 dressing rooms and 6 shower baths for the use of the bathers. Next to the pools there are four courts for basket ball and tennis. The second entrance to the center, placed in Calle Sur, leads into Balbuena Park through a small plaza in which are located the library and the nursery for the workers' children; these two buildings form a kind of monumental entrance which leads to a wide boulevard, at the end of which is the large structure forming the open-air theater. The theater is inclosed by pergolas, and its stage, which is constructed along interesting lines, is higher than the rest of the structure, so it can be seen without difficulty from all parts of the theater. The baseball diamond and its stands with a capacity of 1,300 persons serve as a nucleus of a large circular development to the back of the area formed by the center. Here courts for hand ball and a suitable place for skating and dancing as well as various games are to be arranged. Gardens separate all the pavilions, and there are rolling fields, secondary paths, summer houses, pergolas, benches, and rustic seats where the workers' families may enjoy recreation and rest.

One of the pavilions will be used as a kind of nursery where the mother who works during the day or who comes to the park for diversion may have her children cared for; it contains a reception office, a classification room, and additional rooms arranged for children of various ages. The gymnasium will be the largest and best equipped in the Republic, as will also be the open-air theater. It is interesting to note here also that the total budget for the center will total 1,147,944 pesos. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 17, 1929.)

INSPECTION OF MEAT.—As a result of the efforts of the Bureau of Public Health to centralize the branches of its service having charge of the inspection of meat sold in the various markets of Mexico City, the purity of these food products is thought to be now guaranteed and the consumer thus protected from the danger of the trichina and the larvæ of the tapeworm, parasites which cause irreparable harm when taken into the body with food. At the present time the Bureau of Veterinary Hygiene has charge of inspecting all the meat sold in the Federal District, and since the establishment of its efficient service cases of food poisoning have diminished 90 per cent. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 18, 1929.)

CIVIL HOSPITAL OF PUEBLA.—The new improvements recently effected in the Francisco Marín Hospital of Puebla place it among the first of the country. Among them should be mentioned specially the

section for paid patients with its comfortable and even elegant pavilions; the section for the working class which forms a kind of health insurance for the workers, made possible by the monthly quotas paid by their employers, and the sections of radiography, electric diathermancy, the operating room, surgical ward, etc. The hospital has also recently acquired an automobile ambulance. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 18, 1929.)

COMMUNITY CENTER FOR FARMERS IN STATE OF TAMAULIPAS.—At the sixth convention of the Partido Fronterizo Socialista, held during May in Ciudad Victoria, a resolution was adopted providing that all members of the same should contribute a sum equal to two days' pay for the construction of the community house for farmers which is soon to be built by the League of Agrarian Communities of the State. Since it was hoped by the league to be able to commence the construction of the building about the last of July, the State government sent a letter to the treasurer general of the State and all the municipal treasurers, ordering that from the 15-day period beginning July 16 a half day's pay should be deducted from the amount receivable by each employee of the offices in question, a similar procedure to be carried out on each successive pay day until the full amount should be contributed in accordance with the above-mentioned convention. These funds were to be sent to the treasurer general of the State so that the work of construction might be begun. The majority of persons native to the State but residents at the present time of other parts of the Republic will undoubtedly also contribute toward this project. All the farmers who are members of *ejidos* have had a quota assigned to them and many of these sums have been paid in part, so there is already a fund with which the initial cost, the whole of which will be 45,000 pesos, can be met. The buildings of the center, which is to be the first of its kind in Mexico, will be constructed on a large tract of land donated for the purpose by President Portes Gil and will contain offices, schools to care for the children of farmers, dormitories, a gymnasium, baths, infirmary, apothecary's shop, stores, and athletic fields. In it a trained personnel will be prepared to act in a consultative capacity to assist the farmer in the solution of his various problems. (*El Universal*, Mexico City, July 18, 1929.)

SALVADOR

CHILD WELFARE.—The Department of Health, in view of the increasing infant mortality, has established a child-welfare and maternity clinic in San Salvador where mothers and expectant mothers can receive free treatment and advice.

Another measure calculated to benefit the youth of the country was enacted by a presidential decree of June 17, requesting the principals of the public schools of the Republic to admit as students during the

coming year blind children who possess the remainder of the required qualifications for entrance into the public schools of the country. These children are to follow a special course of studies prepared by the Council of Education, with a view to their later entrance into shops where they can receive vocational training. (*Diario Oficial*, San Salvador, June 19, 1929; *Diario del Salvador*, San Salvador, June 6, 1929.)



FEMINISM

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

WOMAN DELEGATE TO GENEVA CONFERENCE.—Dr. Ana Teresa Paradas was appointed representative of the Dominican Government to the International Educational Congress at Geneva. Miss Paradas was the first woman lawyer in her country. (*Listin Diario*, Santo Domingo, July 22, 1929.)



GENERAL NOTES

ARGENTINA

DEATH OF NOTED MAN OF LETTERS.—During June death claimed one of Argentina's most outstanding literary figures, Pablo Groussac, who, although French by birth, is considered to have represented the very embodiment of Argentine national spirit and culture. Within a busy literary life, during which he distinguished himself as a prose writer, poet, historian, essayist, biographer, and dramatist, also being well known as a scholar and speaker, Groussac still found time for many other activities. Among these should be mentioned in particular the foundation in 1875 of the Tucumán Normal School, in which he afterwards served as principal. But by many he will be best remembered as the director of the National Library, a position to which he was appointed in 1885 and which he held until his death. His passing is indeed felt to be a great loss to Argentina and to the remainder of America as well. (*La Prensa*, Buenos Aires, June 28, 1929.)

URUGUAY

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION PREPARATIONS.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the commemoration of the hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the constitution of July 18, 1830, which confirmed the declaration of independence issued five years before. (*La Mañana*, Montevideo, June 30, July 5, 1929.)

VENEZUELA

NEW MINISTRY.—The following cabinet has been chosen by Dr. Juan Bautista Pérez, the newly-elected President of Venezuela: Dr. Rubén González, Minister of the Interior; Dr. P. Itriago-Chacín, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gen. Rafael María Valasco, Minister of the Treasury; Gen. Tobías Uribe, Minister of War and Navy; Dr. José Ignacio, Cárdenas, Minister of Promotion; Dr. L. M. Gonzáles Cárdenas, Minister of Public Works; and Dr. Samuel E. Niño, Minister of Public Instruction. (*Venezuela of To-day*, New York, July, 1929; *Gaceta Oficial*, Caracas, July 11, 1929.)

SUBJECT MATTER OF CONSULAR REPORTS

REPORTS RECEIVED TO AUGUST 15, 1929

Subject	Date, 1929	Author
BRAZIL		
The coffee market of Bahia for May, 1929.....	June 24	A. J. Nue, vice consul at Bahia.
Report on the maté industry of Brazil.....	June 25	C. R. Cameron, consul at Sao Paulo.
Sao Paulo livestock industry and exposition.....	June 26	Do.
Coffee production in Pernambuco.....	..do....	H. Livingston Hartley, vice consul at Pernambuco.
Financial position of the Federal District of Rio de Janeiro in 1928.	June 30	Claude I. Dawson, consul general at Rio de Janeiro.
Agricultural machinery in Sao Paulo.....	July 1	C. R. Cameron.
Supplement to report on the maté industry, June 25.....	July 3	Do.
Sao Paulo agricultural production, 1926-27, 1927-28.....	July 5	Do.
Review of commerce and industries of the Pernambuco consular district for quarter ended June 30, 1929.....	July 7	H. Livingston Hartley.
Review of the Santos district for quarter ended June 30, 1929....	July 8	Fred D. Fisher, consul at Santos.
Statement of financial conditions of Joinville, State of Santa Catharina, during quarter ended March 31, 1929.	July 20	Do.
CHILE		
Progress being made in establishing steel industry in south-central Chile.	June 24	Camden L. McLain, vice consul at Concepción.
Favorable publicity for American industry in local press.....	July 1	Carl F. Deichman, consul general at Valparaiso.
Declared exports to the United States from Valparaiso and San Antonio during quarter ended June 30, 1929.	July 9	Do.
COLOMBIA		
Estimated yield of the 1929-30 coffee crop in the Sierra Nevada mountain district of Santa Marta.	July 15	Howard F. Diehl, vice consul at Santa Marta.
Review of commerce and industries of district, quarter ended June 30, 1929.	July 20	Do.
COSTA RICA		
The production of cacao bean in Costa Rica for 1928.....	June 25	Thomas J. Maleady, vice consul at Port Limon.
CUBA		
Annual review of the Cienfuegos consular district for 1928.....	June 30	Lucien N. Sullivan, consul at Cienfuegos.
Review of commerce and industries of Habana district, quarter ended June 30, 1929.	July 15	Harold B. Quarton, consul at Habana.
Review of Nuevitas consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1929.	July 24	Lawrence P. Briggs, consul at Nuevitas.
Cuban budget for fiscal year 1929-30.....	July 29	Harold B. Quarton.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC		
Review of commerce and industries of Puerto Plata consular district, quarter ended June 30, 1929.	July 20	W. A. Bickers, consul at Puerto Plata.
GUATEMALA		
New fire-insurance law.....	July 17	G. K. Donald, consul general at Guatemala City.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1929.	..do....	Do.
HAITI		
Trend of Haitian trade, 8 months ended May 31, 1929.....	June 20	Samuel W. Honaker, consul at Port au Prince.
Coffee-standardization law of Haiti.....	July 15	Do.
HONDURAS		
Review of the Puerto Castilla district, quarter ended June 30, 1929.	July 8	Lawrence F. Cotle, vice consul at Puerto Castilla.
Review of the La Ceiba district, quarter ended June 30, 1929..	July 15	Nelson R. Park, consul at La Ceiba.
Completion of new bridge over Tela River.....	July 16	R. C. Purdy, vice consul at Tela.

Reports received to August 15, 1929—Continued

Subject	Date, 1929	Author
NICARAGUA		
Sanitation at Bluefields for May, 1929.....	July 6	Samuel J. Fletcher, consul at Bluefields.
Review of western Nicaragua, quarter ended June 30, 1929.....	July 8	Christian T. Steger, consul at Corinto.
Review of Bluefields district, quarter ended June 30, 1929.....	July 12	Samuel J. Fletcher.
PANAMA		
Imports into the Republic of Panama for June, 1929.....	July 8	Herbert O. Williams, consul at Panama City.
Review of commerce and industries of Colon district, quarter ended June 30, 1929.	July 16	Charles F. Payne, vice consul at Colon.
SALVADOR		
Changes in Salvadorean import tariff.....	June 15	A. E. Carlton, consul in charge, San Salvador.
Review for quarter ended June 30, 1929.....	July 11	Do.
URUGUAY		
Uruguayan commerce with the United States, divided into 4 periods: 1900-1909, 1910-1913, 1914-1919, 1920-1928.	June 19	Legation, Montevideo.
VENEZUELA		
Budget for fiscal year 1929-30.....	July 2	Legation, Caracas.
New hotel at Macuto, seashore resort near Caracas.....	July 5	Ben C. Matthews, vice consul at La Guaira.
Review of commerce and industries for quarter ended June 30, 1929.	July 23	H. M. Wolcott, consul at Caracas.

